The Columbian.

VOL 44. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY MARCH 3, 1910. NO 9

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE

The Farmers National Bank
OF BLOOMSBURG

Capital, $60.000 Surplus $100,000

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN, CASHIER.

DIRECTORS

J. L. MOYER N. U. FUNK C. M. CREVELING C. A. KLEIM
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3 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

ROUGH GAME AT NORMAL.

Much class rivalry has been shown in the inter-class series of basket ball games, and it was brought to a climax Monday morning, when the Senior and Middler teams met in the gymnasium to play off a tie for first place.

The game was fast and rough. Shortly before the end of the second half the score stood 21–15 in favor of the younger class, when an accident brought an end to the game. Sharadin '09, Girton '10, and the ball got into a mixup, the result of which was that Girton's face collided with Sharadin's foot, causing the breaking of six teeth in the mouth and a broken nose.

The referee put Sharadin out of the game for roughness, whereupon the seniors refused to continue the play. The game was therefore forfeited, and awarded to the middlers with the score 2–0.

PLENTY OF WATER.

The rain on Sunday and Monday caused a lot of trouble for some people. The melting of the great amount of ice and snow on the ground filled up every water course, from the town gutters to the Susquehanna, and made things generally sloppy. Several cellars were flooded notably that of the drum room of the Magee Carpet Works, causing a suspension of work on Tuesday.

The river and Fishing Creek were bank full.

Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, and other places along the river have been more or less threatened, the lowlands being inundated.

MRS. CATHERINE SMITH.

Mr. Catherine Smith died at the home of her son, D. L. Gruver, of Rupert, last Saturday afternoon, aged eighty-two years.

She is survived by a son of her first husband, D. L. Gruver, and by a son of her second husband, Edward Smith, of Orangeville; also by a sister, Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, of Buckhorn.

The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at Mr. Gruver's home at Rupert by the Rev. Mr. Strail, pastor of the Lutheran Church of Buckhorn. Interment was made in the Buckhorn cemetery.

MILK WAGON SPILLED.

Richard Fruit, of Hemlock township, was on his way to Bloomsburg Monday morning to deliver milk and cream to his customers. While driving along the back creek road, the burr came off the front wheel. The resulting sudden list to port scared the horse, which started to run, but it was soon stopped by the capsizing of the craft, which resulted in the spilling of the cargo.

Had it not been for clumps of bushes, the whole outfit would have gone into the creek. As it was, the wagon was damaged and the horse bruised.

GIFT FOR HOSPITAL.

The Bloomsburg Poultry Association has been much praised for its successful show held recently, and it now deserves still more, for out of the balance of cash in its treasury, it has donated fifty dollars to the Joseph Ratti Hospital.

This is an act which meets with public approval and commendation. It is a pleasure to feel that such interest is being taken in the local institution.

PROMINENT MASON DEAD.

After fighting for a long time against a disease which he knew would prove fatal, Frank Deitrick died at his home in Wilkes-Barre yesterday morning, the news of which was received with profound regret by his many friends in Bloomsburg.

Mr. Deitrick was a prominent Mason, and was at the time of his death the Illustrious Potentate of Irem Temple of Wilkes-Barre. It was through his efforts principally that the magnificent new Mystic Shrine Temple was erected there.

He was also an Elk, a member of the Sons of Veterans, and for many years was in the National Guard. He belonged to the Temple Club at Scranton, the Ross and Temple Clubs of Williamsport, and the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre.

He has been treasurer and general manager of the Rohr McMenry Distilling Company since 1906.

He was born April 19, 1867, and is survived by his wife and one son Ira Hall Deitrick. Funeral services will be held from his late residence at 2:30 p. m, Friday afternoon, March 4th.

COLUMBIA THEATRE HAS HAD GOOD WEEK.

With the John B. Wills' Comedy Company as the attraction, the Columbia Theatre has been packed every night this week.

Walter S. Wills, the son of John B. Wills, and the principal comedian, was a student at the Bloomsburg State Normal School some years ago. While here he sang in the choir at St. Paul's Church. The young man is a capable fun maker, and has been delighting the audiences with his antics.

PURSEL'S NEW STORE NEARLY READY.

The department store of F. P. Pursel will reopen in the newly refinished building within the next two weeks. The work has been progressing rapidly, and the place already presents a handsome appearance. Since the fire last fall Mr. Pursel has enjoyed a good trade in his temporary establishment in the Robbins Building, but his patrons will be glad to see the old store reopened.

MASONIC EASTER DANCE.

Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar, will give its annual Easter dance in the Cathedral on the evening of Monday, March twenty-eighth.

WRECK ON B. & S.

Four heavily loaded cars left the track on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan yesterday afternoon below the Paper Mill, and tied the road up for some time.

RAY JONES A FATHER.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Jones, of Lebanon. This is their second child. Mr. Jones is well known in Bloomsburg. He wrs formerly a member of the COLUMBIAN force.

Commenting upon a prediction in The Harrisburg Telegraph that Dauphin county would easily show the 150,000 population necessary to obtain a County Controller. The Wilkes-Barre Times Leader advises Dauphin county to keep the population down to 149,999, for the reason that "Controllers are expensive luxuries."

—COMPTROLLER'S CALL.—

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business, January 31st, 1910.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
U. S. Bonds	$100,000.00	Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Loans and Investments	615,471.18	Surplus and Profits	64,028.20
Furniture and Fixtures	8,000.00	Circulation	100,000.00
Cash and Reserve	132,780.95	Bank Deposits,	38,062.51
		Individual Deposits	554,161.42
	$856,252.13		$856,252.13

WM. H. HIDLAY, CASHIER. A. Z. SCHOCH, PRESIDENT.

NEW BOOKS AT LIBRARY.

The following books have recently been added to the Bloomsburg Public Library. Several of them are exceptionally fine and by the best authors. Special attention is called to Webster's New International Dictionary for 1910. This is the latest and most complete edition of this work.

The books added are the following:

FICTION, ADULT.

Lady Merchante, G. Burgess; The Foreigner, R. Conner; It Never Can Happen Again, W. DeMorgan; The Lords of High Decision, M. Nicholson; Old Clinkers, H. J. O'Higgins; My Lady of the South, R. Parrish; Farming It, H. A. Shute; When a Man Marries, M. R. Rinehart; Capt. Stormfield's Visit to Heaven, M. Twain.

NON FICTION.

Here's to You, W. Alderson; Court Life in China, I. T. Headland; The Immigrant Tide, Its Ebb and Flow, Steiner; Games, J. H. Bancroft; 4 volumes of Werner's Readings and recitations, The Speaker; Webster's New International Dictionary 1910.

JUVENILE.

The Boy Pioneers, Beard; The Boy's Eatlin, Catlin; Crusoe (new edition), Defoe; The Hole Book, Newell; College Years, Paine; The Wide Awake Girls in Winsted, Ellis; The Arabian Nights (new edition), Alderson.

ERI IKELER.

Eri Ikeler died at his home in Mt. Pleasant township, early Saturday morning. He was one of the oldest residents of that section, being in his seventy-ninth year. All his life was spent in the neighborhood where he died. Dropsy and heart trouble were responsible for his death.

He is survived by three daughters and four sons, Mrs. A. W. Driebelbis, of Mt. Pleasant: Mrs. Freas Fester, of Mt. Pleasant, Mrs. Maus Elder, of Berwick; Oscar Ikeler, of Mt. Pleasant; Bruce Ikeler, of Greenwood Spring, Colorado; P. M. Ikeler, of Moselle, Miss., and Boyd Ikeler, of Mt. Pleasant; a brother, Jackson Ikeler, of Mt. Pleasant, and a sister, Miss Maria Ikeler, of Millville; also by twenty-three grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

The funeral services were held at his late residence Tuesday morning at ten o'clock in charge of Rev. Mr. Chilcote, a retired Methodist minister, of Bloomsburg, who was his former pastor, and Rev. Mr. Buntz, of Millville, who is now pastor of his charge. The interment was made in the Ikeler cemetery.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTERED.

Some time Saturday or Sunday night, the High School was entered by some person or persons and was thoroughly ransacked. The supply room was opened, and the desks of Professors Sterner, Mauser, and Brill were tampered with, but in vain. This has happened a number of times.

COLLISION ON READING.

The engine of the Reading "Annex" collided with engine No. 1080 in the yards at Catawissa Tuesday morning, putting both out of commission. The fog was responsible for the accident.

NEW POSTAL CARD IS OUT.

Printed in Blue Ink on Blue Tinted Cardboard–None on Sale Here as Yet.

Several of the new issue of McKinley postcards have been received in this city.

The initial output of the card will be limited and will not be issued to postmasters unless their stock is low and they need cards. This restriction is necessary as it is impossible to print a sufficient number of cards to supply all. The present cards will be issued to the public while they last, and the new cards issued only to purchasers who express their preferences for such. The present postal cards which are now No. 2 and No. 3 McKinley cards, will remain indefinitely.

The card which is known as issue No. 4, is 3¼ inches wide by 5½ inches long, the same size as the old McKinley card. The color is a light blue tint, printed in bronze blue ink.

The stamp on the card is an ellipse on the end, containing a profile portrait of William McKinley, looking to the left, with a background of horizontal lines and a border bearing the following words, "U. S. Postal Card. One Cent. McKinley," and on the other side of the portrait, within the border, the numeral "1."

The legend "This side of card is for address only" appears in outline Gothic type, with a horizontal panel of double line above the middle of the card, on a line with the bottom of the stamp.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

On Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 4, 5, 7 and 8, Benjamin Abrams' Talking Pictures that move, sing, act and dance, will appear at the Columbia Theatre.

Admission, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents, to any part of the house.

"The Girl from Rector's" will be presented here soon. This is a great musical performance, and the company carries a carload of scenery. The date has not yet been fixed.

OLEO PLEADED FOR.

The citizens of Espy have forwarded a letter to Representative John G. McHenry, pleading for the defeat of his bill providing for an additional tax on oleomargarine. They desire that the cost of living be not made higher, and request that the sale of oleo be not hampered any more than at present.

WILL START CHEESE FACTORY.

Columbia County is to have a new industry, that of cheese making. A. J. Beagle is going to open one in the near future on the farm of H. W. Mellick in Mt. Pleasant township.

PAPER'S EIGHTH BIRTHDAY.

The *Morning Press* celebrated its eighth birthday on Tuesday. It is as bright and newsy as ever, and Messrs. Vanderslice and Eyerly should feel proud of it. The COLUMBIAN extends congratulations.

Twins were born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Keiter on Monday. Both died on Tuesday.

TOWNSEND'S

UP-TO-DATE

CLOTHING STORE!

SEE

THE VERY

NEW HAT

NOW ON DISPLAY

IN

Window.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A Vicomte's Vagary

The little Vicomte de Banville in his younger days made no small pretensions to being a "sad dog." He particularly enjoyed flirtations, which is not to be wondered at; but he preferred them complicated, which, to my mind, is a mistake. In love, as in cookery, the simplest is the best, and, moreover, does not pall so quickly.

He was forever dreaming of intrigues, disguises, and mysteries. If he had had the task of reconstructing the old legends, he would have made Romeo scale Juliet's balcony as a telegraph-line repairer.

One day after a luncheon—which would have been a dinner if the sun had not still been up, so much champagne had he consumed at it—Gaston de Banville laid a wager that before six o'clock that evening—it was then nearly four—he would return with at least three francs collected by singing in the streets.

Twenty minutes later, an unkempt, tattered, and generally suspicious-looking individual emerged from the famous restaurant where the party had been dining, and stopped at a large house in an adjacent street. It was Gaston, who lacked nothing for his role of street-singer. An hour later, his companions beheld him re-enter the room where they were awaiting him with the best patience in the world.

"There you are," he announced, tossing on the table a louis and a voluminous package. "I have won my bet, and stand a fair chance of winning a very pretty little woman."

"In so short a time!" they cried. "But what is the trophy?—the husband's head?"

"No," said Gaston, "only his trousers. But I can say no more, the affair involves the honor of a lady of high degree."

In vain did his friends endeavor to extract anything more from him. Tipsy as he was, the hero of the afternoon's adventure was dumb as an oyster. Less discret than he, I shall recount his adventures.

When De Banville entered the court of No. 75, Rue Duphot, the Baronne de Pompinet was leaning out of a window, watching the movements of her pet fox-terrier, which was playing in the court. Evidently the dog had no ear for music, for no sooner did the pretended beggar open his mouth to sing—at the same time, from force of habit, directing an admiring glance at the fair lady before him—than Punch trotted up to him, and, on a hostile demonstration from the singer, flew at the latter and planted his teeth in an undefended portion of his anatomy.

The baroness uttered a shriek, and Gaston, foreseeing his inability to collect the stipulated sum, and his consequent loss of the bet, was departing, furious, to repair his wardrobe, when a trim little maid came running after him.

"Here," she said, slipping a frame into his hand; "here is something the baroness sends you. Is it enough?"

"Enough!" cried De Banville, with a disgust that was not all stimulated, "why, my pants is all tore, to say nothing of my wounds!"

"Well, you can come and settle the matter with my mistress. It would be better than going to the police."

Miss Annette could have added that her mistress had already been defendant in a dozen suits for assaults of this kind committed by Punch, and had lost every one of them.

Half an hour later, Gaston took leave of the baroness, bearing away, beside his twenty francs, a collection of delicious smiles, a worn pair of the baron's trousers in place of his own, which had suffered heavy losses in the encounter with the dog, and even a letter of credit on the druggist at the corner. But the pretended beggar had no need of liniments and salves, for Punch, for once in his life, had leaped too short and Gaston's hide was whole.

As he was going down the servants' stairway, the pretended invalid gallantly saluted Mlle. Annette on her blooming cheek. The girl did not get angry, for the viscount was not so badly grimed that he was not still a good-looking young fellow.

"What do you mean, sir??" she cried; "are you crazy?"

"Yes," replied Punch's victim; "your dog has given me hydrophobia, and that's the way I bite."

But De Banville was revolving in his brain a machiavellian scheme directed against the peace of the baroness, who pleased him prodigiously. That very evening he sent her anonymously a handsome bouquet. The next day he appeared beneath her window again, wearing the baron's trousers, a particularly delicate attention. Mme. de Pompinet appeared again, and bestowed on him a franc and a smile, on which latter he set a very high valuation. The following day, another smile and another piece of money, but in an envelope this time, and with a note. The affair was becoming interesting. Scarcely had Gaston got out into the street, when he tore the note open.

"At about four o'clock (it ran), go to No. 82, Rue du Cirque, and sing an air from 'The Huguenots.' You will be repaid for your trouble."

"Well, well," thought the viscount, "if I please her in these astrocious togs, what will she say when she sees me in all the splendor of my own apparel? What extraordinary creatures these blase women of society are! But why does she send me to the Rue du Cirque? She will be there, doubtless, concealed behind some friend's curtains. Well, we shall see."

Promptly at four, Gaston was at the appointed place, singing:

"Piu bianca del velo."

But he saw nothing unusual and went away at last with two sous given him by a little girl.

The following day the baroness again sent him to the Rue du Cirque, but this time it was "Faust" that he must sing. You should have seen the feeling with which De Banville sang:

"Salve dimora casta et pura."

But again nothing untoward happened. Still, instead of his lover-like impatience, his pride as an artist was satisfied. He bore away with him a collection of fourteen sous.

It was now time to take a decisive step. That evening, in his offering of flowers—the fourth — the baroness found the following note, unsigned and in an unknown hand:

"It is an admirable trait to love music, but the artists themselves deserve encouragement. Do you not think that the duo from 'Faust' is worthy of being sung in some more private place than a court?"

As she read these lines, the poor Baroness de Pompinet almost fainted.

"Great heavens!" she cried, "some one knows my secret. I am lost!"

She did not close her eyes that entire night.

While the baroness was rumpling the lace of her pillow under her coquasy little blonde head, Gaston, in the smoking-room of his club, had just ended the recital of the events narrated, keeping to himself, of course, the names of streets and persons.

"And what are you going to do now?" he was asked; "for you surely do not intend to keep up your present role forever."

"What am I going to do? To-morrow the street-singer will give way to the man of the world. You can imagine the stupefaction of the lady when I say to her: 'I still come to beg of you. But I am not a mercenary beggar, and I prefer the gift of your smiles.' Eh, boys, what a tableau that will make!"

"What new joke is Gaston telling you?" asked the Marquis de Plessin, who entered the room just then.

"Oh, nothing much," said Gaston, nonchalantly, "just a little adventure of mine. I was amusing them with the tricks of a woman."

"Faith, in the matter of tricks, man need not try to rival women. Just listen to this: A charming friend of mine has a most undependable husband, you can never tell whether he is going to go out or to stay at home. Now, can you guess what she has devised to keep me posted on the programme of the day? Why, she hires a poor beggar of a street-singer to come and sing before my house. We have a code agreed upon beforehand. Each opera has a special significance. 'The Huguenots' means 'I am waiting for you.' 'Faust' is 'Not to-day.' 'William Tell' is 'I shall be in the Bois.' And so on. It is a great scheme."

The shout of laughter that greeted this recital could be heard four squares away. Gaston alone did not join in it.—Translated for the Argonaut from the French of Leon de Tinseau.

An Unappreciated Gift.

It is rude to look a gift-horse in the mouth—but it is also wise for the giver to inquire what sort of a horse would be most welcome. A writer in Tit-Bits reports a happening in the Perkins family bearing on this point.

When old Mr. Perkins left the house in which he had lived for forty years, and arrived with all his household goods and treasures at the home of his son, there was trouble.

One of his most treasured family heirlooms was missing—a big family album bound in full calf. Mr. Perkins was inconsolate. "I've used it regular for years," he said, "and I wouldn't have lost it for worlds."

"Never mind," said his son, "we'll see what can be done about it."

A little later he appeared with a new album, beautifully bound in crimson plush, with great brass clasps, which he presented to his father.

On seeing it, the old man's jaw fell to an alarming degree. He banged his withered fist on the table with force.

"In the name of goodness," he said, "who could strop a razor on that?"

A Burdened Man.

A certain small boy in grade number six was rapidly assuming manly ways. Not long ago, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, there was to be an entertainment at his school. Songs, recitations and a grab-bag were the principal features. The small boy waxed eloquent of the coming glories of this show, and more especially of the part he was to take.

On the morning of the entertainment his mother suggested that he should take his little sister, about four years old, with him. He hung his head.

"Don't you want to take her?" his mother asked.

"No, I don't," he answered.

"Why not?"

"'Cause there ain't none of the other fellers has to bring their children," was the reply.

It Would Not Show.

That everything should be neat and shipshape is most important aboard a yacht. A writer in the Mariner's Advocate tells the story of the captain of a certain sloop, who crossed the deck in a hurry, seemingly very much perplexed. A lady stopped him and asked what the trouble was.

"The fact is, ma'am," he said, "our rudder's broken."

"Oh, I shouldn't worry about that," said the lady. "Being under water nearly all the time, no one will notice it."

TRUSTS IN THE CIRCUS

In 1837 Titus & Angevine Conceived Idea of Amalgamation.

AND THEN P. T. BARNUM

The Clever Showman Thought It Could be Done—The Tent Show Business Controlled by a Few Men. Forepaugh a Tireless Fighter.

On the eve of the unforseen panic of 1837, June, Titus & Angevine, of the powerful and wealthy combine of "Flatfoots," conceived the idea of amalgamating the interests of those engaged in the circus and menagerie business and the importation of wild beasts into one gigantic monopoly to be known as the Zoological Institute. Considerable progress was made "to the alarm of managers, who desired to preserve their individuality, when the financial crash of the century thwarted their scheme.

It was decades after this well-nigh successful attempt at centralization, before Phineas Taylor Barnum came to believe that the tent show business could be controlled by a few men, with himself at the head. This opinion was strengthened by the immediate unparalleled success of the P. T. Barnum Show under the directions of William C. Coup.

Adam Forepaugh, was at the head of a large show and his field was, after leaving Philadelphia, the territory west of Pittsburg and Buffalo. He had touched the East and paid for his experience, swipping his whole outfit out of Yankeedom as fast as a special train could carry him. In 1879 he again tempted fate down East with unsatisfactory results, but later on he conquered the land of the rising sun and by tours of the extreme West the Pacific Coast and the South, acquired a national reputation and became the only admitted rival of P. T. Barnum.

"Old" John Robinson "owned the South" as Barnum and Coup learned to their cost.

Then there entered the American sawdust arena, a new gladiator with his fighting clothes on in the person of James A. Bailey, backed by his former employer and later associate, James E. Cooper. Bailey was a Whirlwind warrior and hit a managerial head wherever he saw one, and went after P. T. Barnum and Adam Forepaugh as fearlessly as he did the small fry.

Cooper was a man of considerable financial resources, and Bailey, in 1881, planned the purchase of the Forepaugh and Coup shows, which added to the London, would have made Cooper and Bailey a power on the road. The Coup show was in straits but the Forepaugh show had already cleared for the season three times as much money as its would-be purchaser offered for the entire fabric. Adam Forepaugh only laughed at the inadequate proposition.

Bailey now looked hopefully to an alliance with P. T. Barnum as a stepping stone to his heart's desire. Bailey assumed the Barnum management and the personal direction of all the advertising, and he just made everything hum and the weaklings stand from under, or take to the woods.

P. T. Barnum and James A. Bailey both underrated Adam Forepaugh who was a diamond in the rough without graces or culture, but an abundance of common sense.

One spring P. T. Barnum came out in one of the official publications of the show in a personal card, the like of which he was so skilled in inditing and boldly called on the dear public to support the Barnum show and the Barnum show alone. With the clever argument that if he received all the patronage, he would be the better equipped to supply all the arenic amusements, Mr. Barnum was speaking for himself and the "equal owner" who probably endorsed the sentiment.

When Adam Forepaugh read this proposition he exploded verbally and emphatically, and he said: "Barnum and Bailey or no one else in the business can ever monopolize it."

Barnum & Bailey, in their attempt to corner the business, also set out to secure the brains in the circus calling. Their staff was made up of the very best of talent but when they were all assembled there still remained men of capacity and intellect in the employ of pugnacious and hectoring rivals fully able to contend against annihilation.

In England, after the death of Mr. Barnum and Mr. Bailey's sole succession, the result was quite different than here. In that "tight little isle" the Barnum & Bailey show crushed all opposition out of existence and lastingly ruined the circus business in Great Britain.

No "Mountain High" Waves

When writers speak of waves "mountain high" they are merely indulging in poetic extravagance. A wave exceeding 30 feet in height is seldom encountered. Some have been seen on the Atlantic that reached a height of 44 to 48 feet, but that was entirely exceptional.

Huggins—That pretty little sculptress I met at your reception the other evening completely turned my head.

Miss Peachley—Indeed! I knew she modeled in clay, but I wasn't aware that she worked in wood.

FOOLING THE COLLECTORS.

Salting a House With Fake Antiques a Trick Worked in England.

Evidently America is not the only fools' paradise where the hoodwinking of collectors of antiquities is a profitable business. Here is a scheme which, according to the Grand Magazine, is true in all its details and is practiced in London:

Let the reader imagine he is listening to the end of an earnest conversation between a dealer of world-wide reputation and one of the latter's most important customers, a man whose bottomless purse is the lodestar of all swindledom. The visitor complains that nothing really fine is to be picked up nowadays. When he thinks he has at length discovered some ancient piece of furniture in an out-of-the-way farmhouse, he is sure to learn at the last moment that it is not authentic and has merely been planted there by some cunning rogue of Wardour street or the Rue des Faussaires.

"Ah," replies the dealer, looking very sage, "I know at least one place where there are still some perfect treasures! It's an old Elizabethan mansion in Slumberingshire, but the owner, an unmarried lady, nearly seventy, though she has barely enough to live upon, absolutely refuses to sell a single article. She won't even allow a stranger to enter the house. I managed to get in by a trick once, and I assure you I was almost dumbfounded at what I saw. The whole place is in identically the same state it was 200 years ago."

The hook is now baited, but the dealer, who knows his man, allows several days to elapse. Then he sends a telegram:

"Just learned that the old lady will be absent from home for a day or two; can bribe servants to show house."

The place is some distance from London; no matter, off the pair go, only to find on arrival at their destination that by some fatality the owner of the house has not gone away after all, so that the inspection must perforce be put off. Naturally the collector, if he is worth his salt, knows no rest now until another opportunity to see the treasures presents itself.

His desire is finally gratified, and in company with his "disinterested" cicerone he is allowed to run hastily through a few rooms filled with dusty old furniture piled up in picturesque confusion. He is not permitted to make a close inspection under pretext that the old lady may return at any moment and that he will find it difficult to explain his presence.

"What a terrible pity," sigh both men simultaneously as they hurry away, "that such admirable specimens should remain here in the dust!"

A month, perhaps two months pass; then one morning the dealer rushes in breathlessly to his customer's presence.

"You remember the old lady?"

"Yes, what about her?"

"She is absolutely compelled at last to raise some ready money, and has consented to sell me some of her most precious historical relics."

"By Jove, what luck! Buy everything you can for me. I must have those things, whatever they cost."

What the confiding millionaire did not know—though he assuredly suspects something of the kind now—is that the Elizabethan mansion was rented by the dealer; that all it contained was the same person's property, and that both the carefully trained servants and the "old lady" herself were in his pay.

The Largest Steam Whistle.

East St. Louis has the biggest steam whistle in the world, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It is a remarkable triple machine with three voices — a three-chime whistler, whose capacity for the annihilation of peace is extraordinary. This whistle blows a ten mile blast at half-steam, and with favorable wind has a disturbing power of twenty miles. It costs a dollar every time it is blown.

But this great whistle is not all noise. It is an idea in economy, a whistle trust, a noise combine. Almost all the little noises, yelps, toots and whines of smaller mechanical throats in East St. Louis are now dumb. The giant whistle trust whistles for them. The independent whistles have to whistle ofttime to be heard.

Within the range of this whistle are said to be 100,000 persons who tell time by it.

The greatest modern siren comprises three whistles. The largest is almost six feet in height, and nearly as big around as a man. On each side of the main one is a smaller whistle. The three units combine to make one noise, with which even Babanne, miles away, across the Mississippi river, in the west end of St. Louis, is well acquainted.

This big triple whistler was also set up at a railway company's electrical generating station "as a feature." It is connected with an electric clock, which is regulated by the government standard time sent out from Washington on the dropping of a ball at exactly noon each day.

The electric clock which connects with the whistle is guaranteed not to vary five seconds in time a year, and the clock's record to date is satisfactory. Almost every man looks at his watch when the first blast is sounded by the big whistle at 7 o'clock in the morning. Almost every housewife in East St. Louis glances at her mantel timepiece when the siren wooes noon—the second blast of the day. The third blast is an hour later, and the last is at 6 in the evening.

CASTORIA

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BLARNEY BESTS BRAWN

Billy Delaney Tells How Some Managers "Cut" Purses with Fighters.

Billy Delaney, the great trainer of pugilists, throws an interesting side light on the way some managers split the prize money with the fighters.

According to Billy Delaney, this is the way one manager cut the money with a burly heavy weight in the hotel after the fight. The money was dumped out on the table, and a nice little pile of gold pieces it made.

"Now, Mac," said Casey, "sit down, an' we'll divide this money fair an' equal. Ah, it was a grand battle you fought to-night. I knew you'd git 'um the minute I saw you walkin' in so cool an' confident. Now, Mac, here's a ten-dollar gold piece f'r me an' another f'r you. You hold your hands, man, an' I'll put mine in my pocket. Here's another for me. Do you mind that fine slam you hit him in the ribs in the first round? I heard him grunt an' I says to myself, 'That'll about do f'r him.' Now, here's one f'r me an' another f'r you and one f'r me again. He had all his friends in the house, too. They didn't do much cheering, if you remember. They didn't have anything to cheer about. Ah, it's all in the game. Man has to take a licking once in a while, an' I will say f'r him he was game. One more f'r me and one f'r you an' one f'r me and one f'r you an' one f'r me. What are ye goin' to do with this money, Mac? Buy a farm, maybe? Another f'r me an' a new one f'r you."

In this way the count proceeded until all the money had disappeared, and Casey took two for one throughout and got away with it, McGill being none the wiser.

This is a new way of manipulating the manager's cut, but if Casey had Bat Nelson on his hands, or, say Leach Cross, how far would he get with any such grand larceny as that?

Wrong Estimate of Success.

Dr. Eliot, lately president of Harvard University, said recently at a reception in New York: "My career appears to strike a considerable number of people as a successful one. People congratulate me on what they call my success. But my career has certainly not been successful in what is considered to be the American idea of success in a pecuniary way. It is a success in terms of service—service to the community. Now, does not this refute the common opinion that the American estimate of success is a pecuniary one?" Dr. Eliot then related an incident in one of his travels by boat when the vessel's officers came to him and said: "We officers want to ask you a question. We know you are a smart man. We want to know why, being a smart man, you are not rich?" Dr. Eliot did not repeat his reply, but concluded his remarks on the subject by saying: "The real American estimate of success in the world is serviceableness and not wealth."

Small Talk.

A young fellow in Bloomington, Ill., who has been devoting himself for some years to a young woman of that town, recently found himself in a most embarrassing situation just as he had taken his courage in both hands and was "going to ask the girl."

"Harriet," he said, as he shifted his feet uneasily and swallowed the lump in his throat, "I'm anxious to have you—"

"Yes, Mr. Hummer," gently interposed the young woman, by way of encouragement.

"Well—er—Harriet," he again began, "I'm anxious to have you—"

Just then both parents of the young lady entered the room where the lovers sat.

"Oh, Mr. Hummer," said the desperate girl, "what was it you were just telling me?"—Harper's Weekly.

Photograph of the Hand.

A novel method of identifying criminals with absolute certainty has been devised by Prof. Tamassia. When comparing the veins on the back of both hands a striking diversity will be observed. Far more important, however, are the differences noted in the hands of different persons. In order to cause the veins to stand out more distinctly the wrist should be bandaged for a short time. Their courses can then be photographed.

Owing to the size of the hand it is far easier to discover slight diversities than in minute prints of finger tips. Nor can any voluntary alteration of the vein tissues be feared, unless the hand should be seriously injured.—Scientific American.

Great Curiosity.

The manager of the side show mounted the platform.

"And here, ladies and gentlemen," he remarked impressively, as he placed his hand on the long, flowing locks of a pale young man, "we have one of the greatest curiosities this broad country has ever known."

"And what is so curious about him?" asked a voice in the crowd.

"Why, ladies and gentlemen, he is a real, live dyed-in-the-wool Indiana poet who has written a score of poems this spring and not once has mentioned the word 'fishing.'"

Negro's Remarkable Memory.

A remarkable man is the negro who checks hats in the United States hotel in Saratoga. The dining room there seats in the neighborhood of 1,000 persons. Every man who enters the dining room hands his hat to the negro at the door, but receives no check in return. During luncheon or dinner probably 750 hats are handed to him. Yet when each diner comes out the negro gets his hat without a moment's hesitation, and never makes a mistake.

HISTORY OF THE MIRROR.

Introduced Early in History—Its Inventor Unknown.

Whatever the origin, it is known at least that mirrors arrived very early in the world's history. Cicero traced them to Esculapius, that mythical medico of ages ago, and antiquarians have it that we owe them to the stone age. In Japan the shrine of Ise, where the first mirror was given to the creator of the empire of Japan by a sun goddess, is as sacred a spot to every loyal citizen of the land of the Chrysanthemum as Mecca is to the Mohammedan.

The records of the ancients tell of them. The Peruvians had them of silver, copper, brass and polished black stone; in Greece's buried ruins are found pieces of bronze thinly coated with silver; in Egypt tombs are found relics of crude mirrors, and early Roman writers say that it was the aim and ambition of every woman to possess a silver mirror.

Glass ones were not known so widely, but even these were found among early peoples, and in the Roman, Gaelic, Thracian, Byzantine or Egyptian tombs mirrors of glass in varied kinds have been discovered. One of the earliest forms of these was a blown glass bubble cut in a curve like a watch crystal, with melted lead poured in the shell. There were some of these with a plaster pentagonal frame with a triangular piece cut underneath which was a lead line of [illegible] surrounded by fragments of glass set in plaster for ornament. The chief objection to these lead mirrors—and some of them are used today in Italy and the Orient—is that they are affected by dampness.

The fifteenth century brought forth the mirrors as we understand them today. It was then that in Venice the fact was discovered that a fine glass surface backed by an amalgam of mercury and tin would reflect well; and these quicksilver mirrors held sway until the nineteenth century, when in 1855 Petitjean patented the present process of silver mirrors, which reflect 25 per cent more light than those before known.

Artistic effect has characterized mirrors from the first. The first beautiful styles were from Venice, and the fair dames there vied with each other as to which could carry at her girdle the most handsomely adorned little glass. From France came most of the ideas of the mirror makers, and the work on the French mirrors from the first was so exquisite that it stands unexcelled in this art. In the reign of Louis XIV to the time of Louis XVI, the workmanship was such that it has never been equaled both for beauty of design and combination of color. In this era in France it was the royal taste for mirrors to be used as part of the paneling of the walls, with richly carved wood frames, gilded or highly colored. Famous artists of the time contributed to the beauty of these mirrored walls, by painting pictures at the top. Boucher, Watteau, Lencret, Pater and Frangonard have all appeared in the lists of the painters whose work is on some of these frames.

The English can claim the distinction of introducing detached mirrors and those above bureaus and dressing tables, and it was in the eighteenth century that these first appeared. But no nation has been vainer than the French, and during the empire there, cabinetmakers and builders made use of mirrors in every possible spot. The gay beau or belle was carried in the sedan chair of the time had the pleasure of viewing his or her own countenance in the close surrounding walls of the chair.

The modern manufacturing possibilities have made it comparatively easy today to reproduce some of these old-time beautiful styles, and today many a housewife proudly displays an ancestral looking-glass that perhaps cannot boast of more than a three-year record. There are close copies of the old Colonial period, particularly the triple mirror with the severely simple style, a relief from the tawdry ornateness of the work of a few decades ago. There are reproductions of the old French and Italian art with penal pictures of Aurora or prints of old-tome belles and beaux.

Require a Cider License.

That a shop should possess a beer license on condition that no beer is sold sounds extraordinary, but several places of this kind exist. A firm of cider manufacturers have a little shop in Lincoln which possesses such a license, though if one went in and asked for beer he could not obtain it. The explanation of the paradox is that there is no license for cider alone, while a beer license covers cider.

Handshaking in Arabia.

Arabians when they meet a friend shake hands six or eight times. Once is not enough. Should, however, they be persons of distinction, they embrace and kiss one another several times, and also kiss their own hands. In Turkey the greeting is to place the hands upon the breast and bow, which is both graceful and appropriate.

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I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a **quick recovery**, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K 360 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has a great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home. is 23-'09- eow.

Foibles of Literary Men.

Dickens was fond of wearing jewelry.

Joaquin Miller nailed all his chairs to the wall.

Edgar Allen Poe slept with his cat and was inordinately proud of his feet.

Daudet wore his eyeglasses when asleep.

Thackeray used to lift his hat whenever he passed the house in which he wrote "Vanity Fair."

Alexandre Dumas the younger bought a new painting every time he had a new book published.

Robert Louis Stevenson's favorite recreation was playing the flute, in order, as he said, to tune up his ideas.

Thomas Carlyle could never keep still. With the constant shuffling of his feet holes were worn in the carpet.

Longfellow enjoyed walking only at sunrise or sunset, and he said his sublimest moods came upon him at these times.

Hawthorne always washed his hands before reading a letter from his wife. He delighted in poring over old advertisements in the newspaper files.

Darwin had no respect for books, and would cut a big volume in two for convenience in handling, or he would tear out the leaves he required for reference.

Oliver Wendell Holmes used to carry a horse-chestnut in one pocket and a potato in another to ward off rheumatism.

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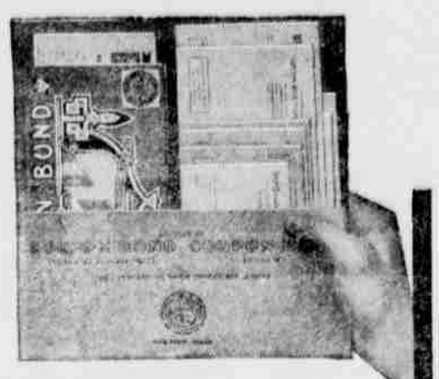

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Filial Sorrow.

The late William M. Evarts used to tell a good story about himself. While he was in the United States Senate his wife and children were in their mountain home in Vermont. One of the latter was looking out of the window thinking of her father and wishing that she could see him, when a donkey in a contiguous pasture came up to the fence, poked his head over the top rail, and brayed most dolefully. The child wiped a few lonesome tears from her eyes and then called to the donkey: "Never mind! Don't be lonesome, for papa will be home Saturday evening."—Success.

Sun Cooking.

A German, Baron Tchernhausen, was the first sun cook. He began in 1687 to boil water, and in 1688 he had very good success in boiling eggs. Sir John Herschel and Buffon are other famous names associated with sun cooking. Sun cooking—roasting and boiling by sunlight instead of coal or gas—has been going on for three hundred years. There are sun stoves that roast a sirloin or boil a soup to perfection. They are only used, however, by scientists.

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6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10:00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4 00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
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Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
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A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
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9.30	4.30	10.30
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	21 A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	8 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	8 20
Light Street	9 18	2 56	6 36	8 02
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	8 52
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	9 40	3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 05	7 31
Benton	9 58	3 35	7 15	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 00
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 56
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 35
Grass Mere Park	10 10	3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	8 6
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 5

SOUTHWARD.

	22 A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†	†
Jamison City	5 56	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 15
Central	5 54	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 30
Grass Mere Park	6 01	11 00	4 47	7 12	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 38
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	11 45
Edsons	6 14	11 09	4 56	7 24	11 50
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 35
Zaners	6 35	11 29	5 17	7 45	12 43
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	12 50
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 10
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 20
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 27
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8.25	1 47
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	1 50
		P. M			P M

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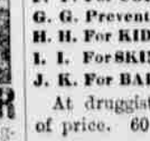
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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
of Bloomsburg.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

State Department Preparing to Advertise Changes in Articles in Pennsylvania Constitution.

Preparations are in progress at the State Department for advertising four amendments to the State Constitution which were passed for the first time by the Legislature. Before being enacted they must be approved by a majority of the voters at the next succeeding general election.

The law requires the advertisement of the amendments in two newspapers in each county for three months prior to the election of next November, at which are to be chosen the Senators and Representatives who are to pass on the amendments in 1911. If then approved, it will be necessary to advertise them again next year before the fall election.

The first of the proposed amendments changes section 26 of article 5 of the Constitution in that portion which now reads as follows: "And the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts" so that it shall read: "But, notwithstanding any provisions of this constitution, the general Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of Judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice."

The second amendment, if adopted, will repeal the provision requiring the payment of a poll tax as a qualification of the right to vote.

The third amendment relates to the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and provides that, instead of four separate Courts of Common Pleas, successively numbered, there shall be but one such court, composed of all the Judges in commission in said courts.

Section 8 of article 9 of the Constitution provides that cities having a debt amounting to 7 per centum upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein may be authorized by law to increase the same 3 per centum in the aggregate.

The fourth amendment adds the following provision to that section:

"Except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual instalments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: provided: that a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained,"

New Martian Canal.

Announcement of final proof that the planet Mars is inhabited was made by Professor Percival Lowell, the famous Martian expert and director of the observatory of Flagstaff, Arizona, on Monday.

Professor Lowell announced that he saw a new canal spring into being last summer, showing, he declared, that it had been just completed by the Martians, water had just been turned into it and vegetation had just sprung up in a hitherto uninhabitable part of the great desert which comprises most of the planet's surface.

Not only did he see the new canal, but he photographed it. Previous photographs of this region, made as late as May, failed to show any trace of the new canal. The fact that it developed between May and September, when it was first observed, Professor Lowell regarded as positive proof that it was artificial, and therefore that living beings exist on the neighboring planet. The new canal is 1000 miles long and the strip of vegetation on its banks, revealing its presence to the eye and the camera, is about 20 miles wide.

Mecca of Divorce Seekers.

Reno, Nevada is actually becoming flooded with divorce seekers from every section of the United States and even from Europe Hardly a day passes but what the strange faces of new arrivals, among the feminine sex especially, of prospective divorcees are seen. The rapidity with which those who are seeking relief from disjointed domestic ties are coming to Nevada is startling.

It is estimated that at least fifteen such discontented souls make their advent at Reno each week. There were the other day fifty-six divorce complaints yet untried by the two district judges. One day recently there were four new complaints filed and two decrees granted.

There is not a desirable cottage for rent in Reno today, as the supply does not equal the demand.

Tickling in the Throat

"Just a little tickling in the throat!" Is that what troubles you? But it hangs on! Can't get rid of it! Home remedies don't take hold. You need something stronger—a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral contains healing, quieting, and soothing properties of the highest order. Ask your doctor about this. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Constipation positively prevents good health. Then why allow it to continue? An active liver is a great preventive of disease. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. What does your doctor say?

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1910

No one who has closely studied the operation of a great business but has been impressed with leakage and wastefulness. The government of the United States is the greatest corporation in the world. It is also the most extravagant and the most wasteful. Any other business corporation, railroad, mining, or manufacturing, conducted with equal thriftlessness would go to the wall. The only reason why the United States government corporation has not gone to smash is because it subsists on taxation and has the richest resources in the world to draw from; and this is not all—it has the highest tariff of the world and compels all other governments to pay for its support. But notwithstanding these rich resources, the expenses of the government are growing rapidly, until billion annual appropriations have become commonplace, and it is estimated that each year expenses exceed the previous year by at least ten millions of dollars. But why may not a government be conducted with the decency and economy that characterizes prosperous business enterprises? Such a government would be ideal, and some governments in the world approach this ideal much more nearly than that of the United States. The civil list of the United States consists of not less than four hundred thousand persons. This does not include either the Army or Navy. They are the clerks, postmasters, the bureau officers, the judges and other officers of the federal courts, the internal and customs revenue officers, etc., etc They all have good salaries, as is proved by the long line of applicants for every vacancy that occurs in the government service, but they are clamoring for larger salaries and for pensions. No government pays its employees as well as does that of the United States. If we had a more permanent government, I mean if the ruling personnel of our government were less shifting through continuous changes by elections; if our national legislators were able to pay less attention to pleasing their home constituencies and could devote more of their time to the national government; in short, if there were less interest in political scramble for place and if the whole country would send its ablest and best men to Washington and keep them there in spite of the clamor of unqualified self seekers for their places, then we might indeed hope for a better government, for there is no doubt that it takes several sessions to educate a Congressman, both as to national needs and the way to attain them.

***

The biggest undertaking in economy by this government will be launched when Senator Aldrich's bill creating a government commission to reduce the enormous unweidy and expensive government system to business like methods is accomplished. Three Senators and three Members of the House are to be appointed, and Senator Aldrich says that it is possible to save three hundred millions of dollars ($300,000,000) a year. He has announced what your correspondent has been writing for thirty years—that the United States government has outgrown its present business methods. During the lifetime of A. T. Stewart, the great New York merchant, I wrote often in these letters that if he had the contract of running the government, he could do it with one fourth the number of employees and with one fourth the expense it then cost; and if Senator Aldrich were now permitted to manage it with the thrift that thirty or forty years ago made his grocery business in Rhode Island so profitable, there is no doubt that the country would be able to save three hundred millions of dollars a year. But art is long and time is fleeting, and Senator Aldrich's sensational announcement with sensational head-lines in fifteen thousand or more papers in the United States, will cause but momentary interest, and the personnel of the redundant Civil Service will sit tight in its entrenchments and await the deluge, the Revolution.

***

But reforms are realities. They are not visions of optimists, Government clerks are no longer appointed because of their beauty, or because they are relatives of Senators, M. C.'s or Cabinet officers. Civil Service reform is a real presence. The personnel of the 400,000 employees is an improvement on their predecessors of forty years ago. Pretty girl clerks in stunning gowns and diamonds are much less conspicuous in the corridors of the Treasury Department and Post Office Department, than they were in Grant's administration, and the clerk to day can actually write and spell. Abroad, in consular offices, we no longer have so many political failures—ex-congressmen, ex-judges, and out-of-pockets of all kinds, knowing not the language of the country to which they are sent.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Mysteries of the Dining-Car.

"The kitchen of a dining-car is a most exaggerated example of the economy of space," says F. M. Graves in the *Woman's Home Companion for March*. "Every inch is used. Water-tanks are suspended from the ceiling. One wall is lined with the big range and heating ovens, while on the other are storage-boxes, receptacles for pans, pots and other utensils, and a row of cupboards up under the ceiling. At one end, between the kitchen and the dining-car proper, is a little pantry which serves as a sort of vestibule. That is where the waiters place their orders and receive dishes.

"Every separate article of food and equipment has its place. Every corner and nook in the car has a particular function. The silver is in one place, the milk and cheese in another, the meat in another, and so on through the list. Everything perishable is kept in a refrigerator.

"While the car is 'in action' the conductor, from his position between dining-room and kitchen, keeps his eyes upon the ten tables and endeavors to see that none of the diners is neglected. For all the supplies on the car he is held to strict account. On his 'trip sheet,' as it is called, is put a list of everything taken on the car when it starts out. A record of all articles sold is entered upon the sheet, and when the car comes 'home' again all that has not been sold must be on hand.

"The equipment of a dining-car conforms to standards just as do locomotives, trucks, rails and ties. Dishes are made according to established patterns, each piece of china having the company's monogram upon it. The same is true of the linen, silver, menu holders—everything. Thus a loss can be easily traced. The waiters are allowed twenty dollars a month for breakage. All damage in excess of that, though, they have to pay for, and the cost is divided among them equally."

Future Magnitude of the Postal Service.

"A member who serves here as long as the Speaker of the House has been in Congress will see the receipts and expenditures of the Postoffice Department as large as the entire expenses of the government today," declared Chairman Weeks, of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, in explaining the estimates for the postal service during 1911.

"He will see the number of employes, which now exceeds the forces engaged at Gettysburg by 50 per cent, increased to a million of men," continued Mr. Weeks.

Speaking of the problem before the government in the upbuilding of the postal service, Mr. Weeks suggested that if that service were in the nature of a private business those responsible for its success probably would find the right man to manage it and would pay him a salary of $50,000 a year.

Regarding the difference between rates charged the government for postal service and that charged express companies, Mr. Weeks said the requirements of the government were much more severe than those of express companies. "The probabilities are that the pay of railroads is substantially near what it ought to be," said Mr. Weeks. "There are members of the committee who believe the pay of some railroads is less and on others greater than it ought to be."

Interrupting, Representative Sims, of Tennessee, said he took exception to the statement of the Postmaster General that the net annual loss to the government on the rural free delivery service was $28,000,000. Mr. Sims complained of the method by which the Postmaster General had estimated the revenue derived from the rural free delivery.

Embarrassing.

"Paw, I want to know what you think the fourth dimension is."

"It's a figure of speech, Tommy, employed to express the idea of the size to which a man feels himself shrinking when the pastor of his church happens to catch him in the act of making a quick sidestep into a saloon." —*Chicago Tribune.*

COME NOW FOR LINENS

Our Semi-Annual Event Emphasizing Marked Economies in Table Linens and Allied Linens.

Come. Select your linens. This is a linen buying time because it's money saving time. There is safety as well as savings in buying linens here. We will tell you whether a cloth is all linen, or cotton and linen mixed. You must not be fooled. But whether you buy all linen or cotton and linen mixtures—you'll get the biggest money's worth you ever secured.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS

56 inch bleached table linen, regular value 25c now 20c
60 inch bleached table linen, regular value 50c now 45c
66 inch bleached table linen, regular value 75c now 69c
72 inch bleached table linen, regular value 85c now 75c
70 inch bleached table linen, regular value $1 now 89c
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.15 now 98 cents.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.50 now 1.29.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.59 now 1.39.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 1.75 now 1.59.
72 inch bleached double damask, regular value 2.25 now 1.98.

Unbleached Table LInens

56 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 25c now 20c
60 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 39c now 32½
60 in. unbleached table linens, regular value 50c now 45c
70 in. unbleached linens, regular value 56c now 49c.
60 in. unbleached linens, regular value 60c now 50c.
64 in. unbleached linens, regular value 75c now 58c.

Ready Made Towels Included in This Sale

Plain all linen huckaback towels 18x36 in. very heavy, regular value 50c.. now 39c a pair.
Plain huckaback towels 17x36 in. regular value 30c., now 22 cents a pair.
Regular 30c Turkish bath towels reduced to 22c a pair.
Regular 50c Turkish bath towels reduced to 44c a pair.
Plain huckaback towels 17x32, regular value 20c apiece, now 18c a pair.
Every towel in stock reduced for this sale, and variety is complete. Buy towels now.

F. P. PURSEL,

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A

An Irresistible Bargain.

$1.75 Value for Only $1.15.

ALL FOR ONLY!

$1.15

One Year's Subscription for McCall's Magazine
Any 15-Cent McCall Pattern you may select
One Year's Subscription for The Columbian.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

Is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated hundred-page monthly magazine. It contains sixty new Fashion Designs in each issue. Every woman needs it for its up-to-date fashions, entertaining stories and complete information on all home and personal topics. Over one million subscribers. Acknowledged the best Home and Fashion Magazine. Regular price, 5 cents a copy Worth double.

McCall Patterns

So simple you cannot misunderstand them. Absolutely accurate. In style, irreproachable. You may select, free, any McCall Pattern you desire from the first number of the magazine which reaches you. Regular price, 15 cents.

The Columbian

is the oldest newspaper in the county. It is not sensational, and what it prints is reliable, and fit to be read by anybody. Regular price $1.00 per year.

DON'T MISS

THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

Call at our office or address your order to

The Columbian, Bloomsburg, Pa

AT EVANS'

STRIKINGLY HANDSOME DRESS BOOT

in the newest style. In dull finish calf with black cloth top, button.

For Women, Price $3.50.

TRY A PAIR.

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second-class matter, March 1, 1888.

An electric sign has been placed in front of the barber shop of Reilly and Son on Centre Street.

Prof. J. H. Dennis, major of the Patriarchs Militant in this district, attended the installation of the Danville Encampment Tuesday evening.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

has been used successfully for years for deep-seated coughs, colds and bronchitis. Everybody should know about it. It is simple, safe and sure. 2-17 tf

The famous Park Hote', at Williamsport, is to be renovated, refurnished and given a complete up-to-date equipment at an outlay approaching $100,000, says *The Williamsport Sun*.

Playing chess by wireless is the latest innovation introduced into intercollegiate sports. University of Pennsylvania and Princeton are to have such a competition on Saturday, March fifth.

This is An Easy Test.

Shake Allen's Foot-Ease in one shoe and not in the other, and notice the difference. Just the thing to use when rubbers or overshoes become necessary, and your shoes seem to pinch. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. 2-17 4t

Judge Savidge dismissed a jury at Sunbury the other day because a member said he would hold out for a big verdict for Maria Snyder against lower Augusta township, alleging that a defective water course flooded her farm land.

To Mothers in This Town.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The snow in Susquehanna county is still deep enough to stall railway trains. Between Montrose and Springville, on the Lehigh branch, the snow in some places reaches up to the windows of the coaches, and in other places the fences are entirely covered.

WHAT A WOMAN WILL NOT DO.

There is nothing a woman would not do to regain her lost beauty. She ought to be fully as zealous in preserving her good looks. The herb drink called Lane's Family Medicine or Lane's Tea is the most efficient aid in preserving a beautiful skin, and will do more than anything else to restore the roses to faded cheeks. At all druggists' and dealers', 25c.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office: G. G. Brown, Mr. Fred L. Frick, L. Ham, J. S. Hartman, Mr. Joe Keim, Miss Marie Long, Mrs. Anna Masker, Mr. M. L. Perrin, Miss Elizabeth Stevens. Cards. Miss Bessie Butler, Miss Amanda Haupt, Mrs. James Hyner, Mrs. Ella Lingenfelter, Miss Helen McCracker, Mr. Clinton Snyder, Mr. Burton Shuman.

Money for Postmen.

The House Committee on Claims on Monday made a favorable report on the bill recently passed by the Senate, providing for the payment of the claims of several thousand letter carriers throughout the country for overtime services rendered since the passage of the eight-hour law and previous to the time when, by the increase of the carrier force, the Post Office Department was able to make the eight-hour law effective. The postmen will receive $282,943.88. The bill is practically sure of passage within the next fortnight.

SPEND EASTER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Easter Sunday is the great day at Atlantic City. Round trip tickets via "The Reading" sold on Saturday March 26, good for 15 days at $5.05. Stop over allowed at Philadelphia. 3-3-10-17-24.

SHAD WILL BE PLENTY.

That is What Somebody Sees in Present Indications.

According to present indications shad will be plentiful when the regular season arrives this spring. Already large catches are reported along the coast of the Carolinas, while Charleston shad, secured in rivers of partly fresh water, are announced to arrive shortly. Shad now coming from southern points are of exceedingly fine flavor, the meat is solid and prices are not excessive. As the storms of the winter decrease in severity shad gradually find their way to cold, fresh northern waters, in which they thrive wonderfully. Within six weeks, with favorable weather, these favorite fish will be more plentiful in the wholesale markets at much lower prices and an increased demand.

George Whary.

George Whary of Roaring Creek, formerly of Bloomsburg, and a brother of L. E. Whary, of Bloomsburg, died last Thursday night at ten o'clock, following a lengthy illness with a complication of diseases. He was aged seventy-four years, 4 months and 20 days.

Surviving him are his widow and the following brother and two sisters: L. E. Whary, of Bloomsburg, Mrs. Scott, of Jamison City, and Mrs. Owens, of Shamokin.

Funeral service were held at the Centre church of Slabtown, the Rev. Mr. Logan officiating. Interment was made in Trinity cemetery.

Mr. Scarlet Defends Troopers.

Announcement was made at the Capitol recently that James Scarlet, of Danville, chief attorney for the Capitol probers and counsel of the Government in the Powder Trust investigation, had been engaged to defend Captain Robinson and any members of the State Police arrested on charges growing out of the killing of people in Bethlehem in the recent riots.

Mr. Scarlet will represent the State at the inquest, and will take part in any subsequent proceedings. Mr. Scarlet was assigned to this duty by Governor Stuart.

Minister Changed His Faith.

The Rev. W. C. Charlton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Benton, has given up his charge there, and is preparing to enter the Episcopal ministry. Mr. Charlton is the third Methodist minister in this vicinity who has changed his faith recently. His predecessor at Benton, the Rev. W. H. Benford, is now assistant rector of the Episcopal Church at Cumberland, Maryland, and the Rev. J. C. Grimes, formerly of Riverside, is also a clergyman of that denomination.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Rights on the Road.

It has been very properly decided in court that a party driving on the road, whose interference prevents another party passing him from behind, is liable for any resulting injury. The man behind, if he wants to drive faster, has a right to pass, but it often happens that the one ahead, either from ill nature, or mischievous foolery, maneuvers his vehicle so as to prevent the other from having his right of the road. It is proper that a court should decide that a public road is not intended for the performance of such pranks and that the hog or fool who indulges in them is liable for any injury that may result.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Hope to Cure Cancer.

Scientists Find Disease and Trout Area Coincide.

A strong hope of curing cancer, or at least greatly ameliorating the condition of cancer patients by means of inoculation, is held out in the report of Harvey R. Gaylord, director of the Cancer Laboratory of the State Department of Health at Buffalo, N. Y. This hope is based on extended experimentation during the past year in the oculation or vaccination of various animals, mainly rats, with the cancer virus.

In a considerable proportion of cases immunity was raised to a point which cured in the proportion of 25 to 40 in rats. It might well be applied to those cases of late cancer in human beings, in which surgery has nothing to offer and the outlook is hopeless, the report declares, adding:

"The time has come when we should begin experimentation with human beings."

Other investigations of importance conducted by the laboratory have had to do with the prevalence of many forms of cancer in fish and the possibility of infection by human beings. It has been found that cancer of the thyroid, in particular, is of frequent occurrence in fish of the trout family.

"It is a very remarkable coincidence," says the report, "that the area of the United States which includes the greatest concentration of human cancer cases is almost identical with the area through which the various members of the trout family are distributed."

Statistics are given to show that cancer continues to increase. The report says that in the United States it has increased from 9 per 100,000 population in 1850 to 43 in 1900, an average of about 65 in 1901, and an average of more than 70 in 1906.

How Tuberculosis Spreads.

Just for instance: A young man who had been clerking for years in the basement of a large department-store developed a cough! And he was tired, so tired that his sister suggested that he take a vacation in mid winter. She was a dressmaker, making good money, and she thought he needed a little rest.

So he got leave of absence and changed from the unventilated basement of the store to the overheated and equally unventilated flat. To be sure, he took an occasional walk, but most of the time he sat in the back parlor reading, and when this occupation palled, he went into the work-room and chatted with the women sewing on pretty frocks for a score of customers. And wherever he went, he expectorated. There was a spittoon, a dry spittoon, in every room!

But he got no better, the cough-syrups did not cure and finally he went to see a doctor. The doctor sent a sample of this young man's sputum to the laboratory conducted by the board of health and had it examined. When the young man called again, he was told that he had consumption. The board of health was notified of the fact by the physician in charge of the case. The young man was sent to a sanatorium for incipient cases, the house was fumigated and the dressmaker—mainstay of the family though she was—heard some plain truths about shipping out frocks from this germ-laden home and employing a dozen workers in one room, without proper ventilation. That one case of tuberculosis could infect the families of the dozen sewers and the two dozen customers. It could spread out its death-dealing tentacles and touch at least one hundred and fifty unsuspecting persons.—From *Woman's Home Companion* for March.

Pink Hens Lay Rainbow Eggs.

How to change the color of a pure white hen to pink and how pink, red or other colored eggs may be produced was one of the demonstrations successfully carried out at the State College of Agriculture at Ithica, N. Y.

Experiments of feeding hens with rhodameride dye proved successful. One fine-looking hen was fed with this dye, during the molting season, and her feathers gradually changed from white to delicate pink. The same coloring was marked in the albumen of her eggs.

By the use of another dye concentric rings of red appeared in the yolk of the eggs, which also were made entirely red, and the demonstrators said that it would be possible to produce other colors.

The authorities of the college are considering turning out eggs with the yolk red and the albumen white, the colors of Cornell University, and using them to advertise the State College of Agriculture.

Woman's Home Companion for March.

At the very moment when every woman in the country is thinking of "spring clothes" the *Woman's Home Companion* appears as a big fashion number and contains a remarkable lot of information as to what will be worn, and why. Every important item connected with the latest thing in dress is treated in a careful and instructive manner. Articles on French hats and French novelties are only a small part of the general scheme.

But the helpfulness of this magazine is not confined to the question of clothes. Etched metal work, a new fad; the making of bead bags; the building and furnishing of houses, and the many sciences that go to make up a well-ordered home are all considered in the usual excellent departments.

A feature of the March number is the double page devoted to photographs of popular actresses and opera singers who are model mothers. One of the largest pictures of Ethel Barrymore forms part of this collection. Hypnotism, always a fascinating subject, is ably handled by H. Addington Bruce, and Marion Harland tells the famous story of "The Ladies of Llangollen."

The fiction attains a high standard. Myra Kelly contributes a vivid Settlement House story. Fannie Heaslip Lea, James Oppenheim and Mary Heaton Vorse each have an excellent tale to tell, and "The House of Healing," by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, promises to prove one of the best serials of the year.

The humor and verse are quaint and charming, and the "Campaign of Hope" is still encouraging good work in stimulating vigilance against the spread of the White Plague.

The Zoological Press Bulletin.

Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly, by H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

LIME-SULPHUR WILL NOT IMPAIR IRON KETTLES.

In reply to a Perry County farmer, who wrote to Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, inquiring whether an iron kettle will be injured, if the lime-sulphur solution is boiled in it, Professor Surface sent the following answer:

"You can boil lime and sulphur in an iron kettle without damaging it for other purpsses. Wash it with hot vinegar after you are through boiling, using a scrubbing brush, and then wash it with clear water and dry it. Before putting it away permanently, it would be well to apply a coat of oil or grease to prevent rusting.

"I am frequently asked if an ordinary iron kettle can be used for this porpose without injury to it, and take this occasion to say that the lime-sulphur wash will not seriously affect any metal excepting copper. Copper kettles should not be used, as the copper will be dissolved and the kettles ruined. Common iron kettles, such as are used in butchering, or even ordinary galvanized iron wash tubs can be used successfully in boiling lime-sulphur wash. It is not necessary to boil the entire barrel full of this mixture at one time. Eight or ten or more gallons of the material can be prepared in the concentrated form and then diluted to fifty gallons by adding water after boiling."

Mifflin County Dry.

The Mifflin Court on Monday refused all applicants for liquor licenses, though the liquor element proved, through the agent, of the Adams Express Company, that two hundred gallons per day was a fair average of the shipments into the town during the period of no-license, and another witness, testified that his experience showed about 50 per cent. of the regular shipments in the no-license period.

Following the regular argument the Court announced that Associate Judge Forest Swyers was in favor of granting all licenses.

At a meeting of the hotel men following the decision, they pledged themselves to close their hotels to the public, as under the present existing high prices of the necessaries of life they say they cannot afford to keep open and give the public a fair return for their money without licenses.

Odd Fellows to Celebrate.

The ninety-first anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in the United States will be celebrated at Mount Carmel on Tuesday, April 25th, next, and already the plans for what promises to be a big event are being laid. It is expected that the town over the mountains will do herself proud on this occasion.

Some Facts About Hypnotism.

"No competent exponent of hypnotism to-day believes that a person is inevitably obliged to execute all hypnotic commands given him," says H. Addington Bruce in the *Woman's Home Companion* for March. "And while some still cling to the idea that hypnotic crimes are possible, the consensus of scientific opinion is that no person who would not in his normal state perpetrate the crime suggested, would perperate it if hypnotized.

"It is equally certain, though, that under hypnotic influence people are liable to accuse themselves of crimes they have not committed. This is a real danger, which ought to be carefully guarded against in courts of justice.

"There is reason to believe that many 'police confessions' extorted from accused persons by the processes of the so-called 'third degree' and afterward found to be untrue are made in a hyponotic state. The persistent questioning of the prisoner by the police, their pitiless insistence that 'he is guilty and knows he is guilty,' may develop in him that peculiar hysterical condition in which, as has already been said, he may become spontaneously hypnotized by an unexpected noise or the sudden flashing of a light."

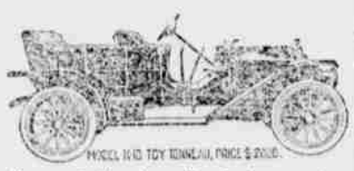
AS AGENT FOR THE

Pullman Motor Car Company

I present herewith cuts of five of the best selling models of the Pullman Car for 1910.

The 1909 models have more than fulfilled their guarantees in all of the many tests to which they have been subjected.

I have oversold my allotment for this year, and have secured a special option on a few cars for a limited time only.



I am fully justified in saying that the Pullman is one of the most popular medium priced cars on the market today.

I would urge prospective buyers to avoid disappointment by placing their orders as soon as possible.

I will be glad to furnish detailed illustrations of the different models.

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Pullman Cars are Licensed Under the Selden Patent;

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Location:

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Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

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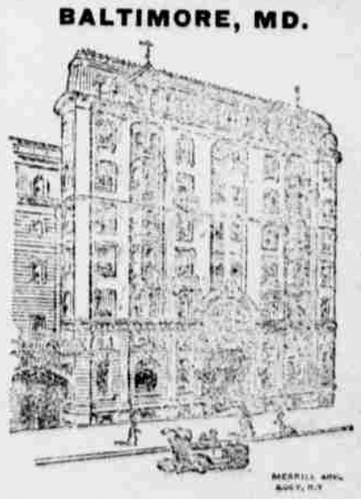

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With or Without Baths. $1 Per Day Up.
Palatial Dining Rooms. Unsurpassed Cuisine

Shower and Plunge in Turkish Baths Free to Guests.

JOSEPH L. KERNAN, - Manager.

Send for Booklet.

30-6m.

GENERAL STRIKE OF 125,000 VOTED

All Philadelphia Union Men Ordered Out After a Turbulent Day

FIGHTS IN ALL PARTS OF CITY

Police and State Constables Unable to Cover Broad Zones of Disorder—Cars Derailed and Smashed by Mob—P. R. T. Firm.

Philadelphia, March 3.—The general strike, the probabilities of which has been worrying Philadelphia for the past week and causing uneasiness over the entire country, was ordered at the meeting of the Central Labor Union. The walk-out of the 140 unions numbering fully 125,000 men will take place within a week, unless the grievances of the striking street car men, who have caused all the turmoil, are arbitrated.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, as an expression of its supreme disregard of the result of the meeting, and confidence in the result of its efforts to run cars, has ordered almost the entire rolling stock into operation.

The danger lies in this, that the striking carmen will have the active help of perhaps 90,000 idle men, a restless, dissatisfied force that may produce far more disorder than the city has yet seen.

The decision of the union bosses followed a day of almost continuous rioting, in which a boy was killed and sixty persons were hurt.

The trouble spread over the southeastern section of the city and flared up generally wherever police protection was inadequate. It was one of the worst days Philadelphia has suffered since the employees of the P. R. T. went out.

The rioters congregated at the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets soon after the labor meeting adjourned and carefully prepared for the trouble that followed. Some of them first blocked open a switch with a piece of wood, while others began to harass several approaching cars with bricks and stones.

As the mob grew, the conductor of the first car became terrified at the attack and drove his car at full speed over the open switch. Careening and bounding, it zig-zagged across the street to the sidewalk, crushing those who were in its way against the brick wall of a building which crumbled as though made of paper.

A man and a boy are dead and four other boys were seriously hurt as the result.

M'KENNA, Charles, aged fourteen years; died in the Methodist Hospital from a fractured skull.

FREDERICK, John E., aged forty-five years, crushed head, leg and internally injured; died shortly afterward.

The injured are:

EVERETT, William, aged fourteen years, leg and arm crushed and internally injured.

SHINSKIG, Abram, aged twelve years, general contusions.

TRAINOR, Raymond, aged ten years, general injuries.

MOORE, Edward, aged fifteen years, crushed head.

SIX LIVE ON GARBAGE.

Startling Disclosures Made on Vermont Farm.

Burlington, Vt., Mar. 1—Disdaining to ask for town aid and too proud to beg, a family of six persons, three of them children, for three years have been living on a tiny farm in the outskirts of this city on garbage which the father of the family, seventy years old, has daily collected from yards in the city, ostensibly to feed his "pigs."

This was the startling fact revealed to-day when the local authorities were called in to take charge of two insane, middle aged women, both widows; their aged father and three children, a boy and two girls, four, seven and fourteen years old, respectively. To the unspeakable diet upon which the women, Mrs. Mattie Sipples and Mrs. Emery Leavitt, have subsisted for the last thirty-six months, is attributed their present insanity. Both will be sent to the State Asylum for the Insane.

The authorities found revolting conditions of squalor and disorder present in the battered farmhouse that the family occupied in a somewhat isolated section.

ZION CITY'S END.

Corporation Will Probably Pay 29 Cents on the Dollar.

Chicago, Mar. 1.—The wind-up of the Zion City receivership was foreshadowed to-day, when Receiver C. D. Thomas issued a report which he stated would probably be his last. Practically all of the secured claims against the estate formerly controlled by John Alexander Dowie have been settled, and there remains property sufficient to pay the unsecured creditors about 30 cents on the dollar.

Many Drownings in New England.

Boston, Mar. 1.—The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps reports that from May to September last, 604 persons were drowned in the New England States. Of the dead 272 were children. In Massachusetts alone 286 persons were drowned.

DR. C. W. ELIOT HIT BY $144,000 BANK THEFT

President Emeritus of Harvard Liable as Shareholder in Cambridge Institution.

Boston, Mar. 3.—Acting on a warrant sworn out by National Bank Examiner Ellis H. Pepper, the Boston police began a country-wide search for George W. Coleman, missing bookkeeper of the City National Bank of Cambridge.

A shortage of $144,000 discovered in the accounts of the bank, disclosing a loss of nearly half the institution's entire resources, led to the closing of the bank. Ex-Gov. John L. Bates was appointed receiver.

Coleman, a young man who lived at No. 136 Magazine street, Cambridge, disappeared Friday and was later heard from in Kansas City, when he said he would return. In the mean time his absence caused an investigation, with the result that the shortage was uncovered. It was found necessary to close the bank upon vote of the directors approved by the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington. Bank Examiner Ellis Pepper took charge to-day.

Edwin S. Dresser, President of the wrecked bank, said: "Coleman's salary was $12 a week. He is not supposed to have had access to one cent of the bank's funds. He never acted as paying or receiivng teller, and if the other men did their duty he never handled the funds in any way. How he ever got away with the money is a mystery we are trying to solve now. I don't know whether it was by forgery by checks or how."

Among the stockholders is Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard.

Under the national banking laws the stockholders are liable to assessment if the assets are not sufficient to pay the creditors in full. As Dr. Eliot holds ten of the 1,000 shares, he is liable for a part of the defalcation.

DEFENCE OF ALLDS.

Littleton Says New York Senator Acted at Platt's Behest.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28.—With an impassioned outburst of oratory in which he denounced the bridge companies and Senator Benn Conger as their representative as the most unspeakable band of thieves and organized corruptionists that ever befouled a commonwealth, Martin W. Littleton opened the defence of Senator Jotham P. Allds, accused of having demanded and received a $1,000 bribe. Seemingly the defence is to follow two lines:

First—That the bridge companies were not blackmailed and held up, but were seeking victims on whom to press their bribes.

Second—That Jotham P. Allds, the implacable foe of these corruptionists on every occasion, save when he helped them kill their bill in 1901, was acting then at the direct behest of Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Counsel Littleton announced that Senator Allds had filed with the Clerk of the Senate his resignation as President pro tem.

MRS. BENJ. FLAGER KILLED.

Her Automobile Struck by a Railroad Train Near Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 28.—A New York Central passenger train going at sixty miles an hour over a grade crossing in Gratwick, half way between Niagara Falls and Buffalo, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., killed Mrs. Martha Flagler, widow of Benjamin Flagler, and so badly injured Mrs. Morris Cohn and Mrs. George F. Nye that if one or both do not die they may never fully recover from the effects of the frightful collision between Mrs. Flagler's automobile and the train. Miss Katherine Nye, 15 years old, was only slightly hurt. Chauffeur William McPhee escaped in a similar manner, being only slightly cut.

RIOTERS CLOSE STEEL PLANT.

Bethlehem Works Shut Down Because Its Workmen Are Not Protected.

Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 28.—The Bethlehem Steel Company closed down to-night, and, it is said, will remain closed until the local police authorities are able to give protection to the men who have remained loyal to the company. This step was taken because of serious rioting early this morning, when a mob of 500 foreigners attacked the steel company employees as they were going to work, and to-night, when the same crowd made a second attack while the men were leaving the plant. The strike has been going on for some time, but the rioting became serious to-day for the first time.

MIDGET STOCKMAN DEAD.

Man Three Feet Five Inches Tall Dies Worth a Million.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 28.—Stephen Remington, financially one of the biggest but physically the smallest farmer and live stock man in Missouri, died here. He was 88 years old and his fortune was estimated at $1,000,000. He weighed seventy-five pounds and was three feet five inches tall.

Upholds $138,378 Inheritance Tax.

Trenton, N. J., Mar. 2.—Justice Reed in an opinion filed in the Supreme Court to-day sustained a collateral inheritance tax of $138,378 levied by the Secretary of State upon the estate of the late Wesley H. Tilford, who died in New York last March, leaving a personal estate valued at $11,626,987, of which $7,601,962 was in shares of stocks of corporations chartered in New Jersey.

BOATS PATROLING HERKIMER STREETS

Electric Plant Flooded, 150 Houses Deserted, Shops and Schools Are Closed

VILLAGE OF 8,000 IN DARKNESS

Only 24 Hours' Supply of Drinking Water—Dynamite Being Used to Destroy Ice Jams in Mohawk Valley—The Hudson Rising.

Albany, N. Y., March 3.—The village of Herkimer, the seat of Herkimer County, is in darkness, 150 houses have been vacated and armed guards in boats are patrolling the canals that lately were streets, lest those sleeping on second story floors be drowned in their beds.

The electric lighting plant has been flooded and all the lights are out; the fires under the boilers of the pumping stations have been quenched, and there is only twenty-four hours of drinking water in sight for 8,000 people. All manufacturing plants have suspended and two schools are closed. Many fled to higher land during the day.

The village is menaced on the west by the Mohawk River and on the north and east by West Canada Creek, a confluent. On one side only is there escape. The creek has thus far risen more rapidly than the river because of an ice jam at the point where the two join.

Ice jams west of Fort Plain have caused the streets in Ilion and Frankfort to be inundated and dynamite is being used to break them up. When that happens it is feared the rush of water and ice will cause havoc, for the Mohawk River is almost solidly clogged from Fort Plain to Canajoharie.

At Fort Plain the Mohawk rose 10 feet 1 inch from 3.30 p. m. yesterday to 3.30 p. m. to-day. Otsquago Creek, an important feeder of the river, suddenly rose many feet and caused great damage all along its route.

All that section of Hornell south of Cedar street is inundated. Water is pouring through many houses, the occupants of which were removed to places of safety during the night. For four miles below Hornell the valley is full of water from hill to hill and the river is rising every hour. The Erie Railroad reports that the Canisteo River is spread out over the valley for a distance of thirty miles and that its tracks are under water in many places.

The worst flood in ten years is working its way down the Genesee Valley from Groveland. On the Dansville and Mount Morris Railway water reached high up on the engine wheels, which threatened to flood the fire boxes. People living on the flats about Groveland have been forced to move into the second stories of their homes.

With the streams tributary to the Hudson River swollen by heavy rains and melting snow into torrents, and with the river rising at the rate of about eight inches an hour, one of the worst floods in recent years is predicted in Albany.

IDAHO SNOWSLIDES.

Mace and Burke, Buried to a Depth of Fifty Feet.

Spokane, Wash., Mar. 2.—Twenty-four persons are known to-night to be dead as the result of snowslides in the mining region of Northern Idaho. To the nineteen persons who perished in the avalanches at Mace and Burke, Idaho, are added three who died in a similar accident when the camp of the Carbonate Hill Mining Company at Mullan, Idaho, was destroyed and two killed at Dorsey, Idaho, to-day.

The fight against time and cold at Mace and at Burke has been waged bravely and persistently by the little army of men who hope to find under the heaps of ruins some who have escaped death. The rescuers have dug frantically for many hours. Every available man and boy has been pressed into service.

TRADE GONE, SUICIDE.

Boycotted Butcher Dies on Wedding Anniversary.

St. Louis, Mar. 2.—Loss of trade due to the meat boycott caused Alexander Bindebeutel, a butcher, to kill himself. His body was found in the ice box of his shop.

Bindebeutel ended his life on the eighth anniversary of his wedding. His wife said her husband had spent many hours working on his books to discover a way to evade conditions which were costing him his trade.

PISA'S TOWER IN DANGER.

Scientists Investigating Flow of Water at Its Base.

Pisa, Italy, Mar. 2.—A committee of scientists is investigating the stability of the Leaning Tower, from the foundation of which water has been springing for a long time. This has resulted, it is feared, in weakening the under structure of the historic tower.

Quits the Ministry to Raise Poultry.

Verona, N. J., Mar. 2.—The Rev. Charles Little, pastor of the Verona Methodist Episcopal Church, has decided to retire at the coming Newark Conference and will devote his time to poultry raising on his farm near Cedar Grove.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Covering Minor Happenings From All Over the Globe

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Annie Gill strangely disappeared from her home at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., where she lived alone in the dilapidated summer hotel built by her husband, who died four years ago.

Great floods in the Mohawk valley caused much damage to property.

Governor Hughes at Albany entertained Governor Fred. M. Warner, of Michigan.

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University announced that he would resign on Sept. 25.

Assembly Toombs introduced a resolution calling for a special inveatigation by a legislative committee of all stock and produce exchanges in New York State and their methods.

General quiet prevailed in Bethlehem, Pa., where a strike is in progress; it was stated that Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel plant, would not employ strike breakers.

The New York State Board of Charities asks more than $9,000,000 for maintenance and extension of its work.

The State Constabulary, two hundred strong, was ordered to Philadelphia to assist the local authorities in coping with the disorder incident to the car strike.

President Taft, speaking in Newark, N. J., predicted that the commission that is to revise the bisiness methods of the government would effect a saving of $100,000,000 a year.

Subpoenas by the Hudson County (N. J.) Grand Jury demanding the production of records of the National Packing Company, the Beef Trust, were ignored, and Prosecutor Garven said he would ask dissolution of the corporation.

WASHINGTON.

Plans were laid at a White House conference to curb any attempt by insurgents to obstruct President Taft's legislative programme.

Secretary Wilson and Gifford Pinchot clashed on the stand over whether Pinchot had permission from his then superior to send the letter to Senator Dolliver criticising President Taft.

Secretary Meyer plans to make his request for a 32,000 ton battle ship in next year's recommendations.

President Taft talked to 350 editors of foreign newspapers in the United States on immigration.

If Wade Ellis manages the Ohio campaign successfully it is said to be the intention of President Taft to have him made Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Senator Brown delivered a speech on the income tax and Senator Beveridge discussed the mineral wealth of Alaska.

There is talk in Washington of an inquiry into conditions at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where leading officers, including the commandant, are suspected of insubordination to the Secretary of the Navy.

FOREIGN.

African fever is following the Roosevelt party; a medical missionary who lunched with its members on Monday is dying.

Suspicion that three Powers are contemplating unfriendly action against China over Thibet causes anxiety at Pekin.

Col. Roosevelt practically ended his African hunt, having bagged about 500 of the larger mammals.

Premier Asquith announced in the British Commons that the Lords' veto question will take precedence of all other business except pressing financial matters, the general budget being laid aside.

Diplomats in St. Petersburg are unable to understand Russia's alleged fear of Chinese military aggression, which is given as the reason for the new proposal for a Mongolian railway.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to express his opinions on politics and public affairs generally, saying that he needed time to get in touch with the outside world.

Mrs. Roosevelt reached Naples on her way to Egypt to meet her husband.

President Madriz reports a victory over the Nicaraguan insurgents in two battles, in which the dead and wounded number 1,500.

AVALANCHE BURIED 75.

Twenty-five Families Overwhelmed in Wallace, Idaho.

Spokane, Mar. 1.—A telephone message from Wallace, Idaho, says twenty-five families, probably seventy-five persons in all, were buried under an avalanche last night. A special train left at midnight for Wallace, carrying rescuers.

Measles in Northern New York.

Malone, N. Y., Mar. 1.—There is an epidemic of measles in Northern New York. At Gouverneur there are more than 300 cases, making it necessary to close the public schools there. Here the disease is subsiding. Three children of Alvin Booth of Ellenburg Depot died within twenty-four hours of each other and were buried in the same grave.

Net National Debt Now $1,068,728,154.

Washington, Mar. 3.—The public debt of the United States according to a statement issued to-day by the Treasury Department increased $2,007,498; during the month of February. The debt less cash in the treasury on February 28 was $1,068,728,154.

EXPRESS BURIED IN SNOW SLIDE

Great Northern Passenger Train Swept from Track Near Cascade Tunnel

TWENTY BODIES WERE RECOVERED

Many Women Among the Fifty-One Passengers—Relief Trains Rushed from Everett, Wash., Unable to Get Within Eight Miles of Scene.

Everett, Wash., Mar. 3.—Twenty-three lives are believed to have been lost in an avalanche which buried the Spokane express on the Great Northern near here. The train, with fifty-one passengers, has been stalled in the snow near the summit of the Cascade Mountains for a week.

The private car of Mr. O'Neill, superintendent of the division, was attached to the train and was completely buried. Mr. O'Neill escaped injury, as did the greater part of the train crew.

Two passengers who escaped the snowslide walked ten miles through the drifts and driving snow and summoned help. Relief trains have been sent out from here, but are unable to get within eight miles of the scene of disaster. Wires are down and exact information is impossible to obtain.

It is reported that a work train, six locomotives and a rotary snow plow which were working to relieve the stalled train, as well as a water tank at Wellington, were also buried.

Among the passengers are many women and children. The express was standing about two miles west of the western entrance to the Cascade Tunnel when the snowslide occurred.

Later advices state that a Great Northern transcontinental mail and express train carrying no passengers and four electric motors used to pull the trains through the Cascade tunnel were also swept from the tracks and carried a hundred feet by the avalanche. Mail and express trains had been stalled for several days. It is thought that no one was on board. According to reports, there are eighteen feet of snow at the east end of the Cascade tunnel and fifteen feet at the west end.

General J. N. Gurber and W. B. Scott, general superintendent of the Great Northern, are stalled by snow at Essex, Mont.

Everett, Wash., Mar. 2.—Twenty bodies have been recovered, twenty-five persons are missing, and fifteen or twenty are injured in the avalanche at Wellington.

The avalanche swept down the mountainside just before sunrise. It was a half mile long. The cars and locomotives were buried deep and it was six hours before rescuers could reach them.

TAFT MEASURES TO BE PASSED.

President and the Congress Leaders Arrange It.

Washington, Mar. 3.—A definite agreement has been reached between President Taft and the responsible leaders in Congress as a result of which, unless the insurgents develop unexpected strength, the Administration bills will have the right of way and will be passed.

This agreement was reached at a White House conference in which President Taft, Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon and Senator Crane of Massachusetts took part. It was decided that every effort should be made first to pass the postal savings bank bill in the Senate without delay; second, that the House should put through the Government appropriation bills before turning its attention to the President's measures.

TAFT URGING INCOME TAX.

Appeals to Ohio Legislators Through Arthur I. Vorys.

Washington, Mar. 3.—President Taft intends to use his personal influence to secure the adoption by the state legislatures of the income tax amendment to the constitution. It was made known to White House visitors to-night that the President has written to Arthur I. Vorys, of Ohio, former campaign manager for Mr. Taft in that state, urging the adoption by the Ohio Legislature of the income tax amendment.

The President, it was said, hesitated about writing to the legislators themselves, but decided that he would communicate with them through Mr. Vorys.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS LOSE.

Maryland Legislature Refuses to Grant Them Votes in Baltimore.

Annapolis, Md., Mar. 3.—The bill permitting women to vote at municipal elections in Baltimore, was killed, for this session of the Legislature at least, when the House, by a vote of 67 to 24, decided to postpone indefinitely further consideration of the measure.

Guthrie, Okla., Mar. 3.—The movement for a labor party in the next state election is strong among labor leaders and Farmers' Union men. A conference was held here with that end in view, attended by G. S. Zeigler and J. L. Langston, president and secretary respectively of the State Federation of Labor, and numerous representatives of the Farmers' Union.

BIG MEAT PACKERS INDICTED IN NEW JERSEY

Six Corporations and Their Twenty-One Individual Heads Accused of Conspiracy.

Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 3.—The heaviest blow yet struck the Beef Trust, by way of punishment for arbitrarily raising the price of meat and poultry, came in Jersey City when the Grand Jury of Hudson County filed a blanket indictment charging a criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Six corporations, including the National Packing Company, alias the Beef Trust, and its twenty-one directors as individuals, were indicted on the charge of unlawfully conspiring "with force and arms" to increase the prices of meats and poultry.

The corporations accused are the National Packing Company, Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Armour & Co., the Hammond Packing Company, and the G. H. Hammond Company. The individuals are J. Ogden Armour, A. Watson Armour, Arthur Meeker, Edward Tilden, L. A. Carton, Thomas E. Wilson, Thomas J. Connors, F. A. Fowler, Charles H. Swift, L. H. Heyman, James E. Bathgate, Jr., George H. Edwards, F. V. Cooper, D. E. Hartwell, Ira N. Morris, Henry P. Darlington, Lemuel B. Patterson, and A. A. Fuller.

Their indictment expressed in the terms of the old English common law, which are still employed in New Jersey, is probably the most picturesque and pungent philippic ever issued from an American court.

It places the culprits on the grill of the law, turns them over and lambasts them for the sins of two years back in a way that leaves no kind of denunciation untried.

That Pierre P. Garven, the County Prosecutor, means to follow words with deeds was demonstrated within just one minute after the true bill was delivered when a deputy sheriff was sent with a capias after Lemuel G. Patterson, of Chicago, one of the directors, who had been seen in the corridors of the Court House. Mr. Patterson had caught just one glimpse of the bulky document and then sought the friendly tube beneath the river.

Warrants for the arrest of all persons concerned, wherever they may be, are expected.

The conviction of the persons concerned would carry with in the possibility of three years in prison.

Mr. Garven, known to Northern New Jersey as "the trust buster of Bayonne," was the man who brought the Standard Oil Trust to terms and added millions to its taxes, and he has brought to book several of the railroad companies and a political machine.

WORST BLIZZARD IN YEARS.

Ninety-three Inches of Snow in New York by Measuring this Season.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The worst blibzard of years prevailed along the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division of the New York Central last night, a fifty-six mile gale piling the snow in huge drifts, in many places twelve feet deep.

Snow ploughs are in use on all railroads and trains generally are running from one to three hours late.

At Oswego the schools were closed and business was partly suspended.

Prof. W. G. Miller, head of the geological department of Hamilton College, who has recorded the fall of snow thus far this season, states that from actual measurements the fall has been 93 inches. This is phenomenal for Central New York.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Says Irregularities Are the Result of Absconding Nephew's Shortage.

Kansas City, Feb. 28.—Alleged irregularities of nearly $100,000 in the books of the Bank of Holyrood, at Holyrood, Kan., resulted in the arrest here of Byron E. Church, for twenty years the bank's president.

Church came to Kansas City three days ago and was found at the Orient Hotel.

Ray Church, 26 years old, a son of the ex-bank president, was arrested with him, but was released. Maxwell Church, another son, who served as cashier of the bank, is wanted.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

MILK—Per quart, 4c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 31@32c.; State dairy, 23@25c.

CHEESE—State, Full cream, special, 17½@18c.

EGGS—State. Fair to choice, 29@33c.; do, western firsts, 31@34c.

APPLES—Baldwin, per bbl., $2.75@4.25.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, per lb., 15@24c.; Cocks, per lb., 14c.; Squabs, per dozen, $2.00@5.75.

HAY—Prime, per 100 lbs., $1.15.

STRAW—Long Rye, per 100 lbs., 80@85c.

POTATOES—State, per bag, $1.30@1.40.

ONIONS—White, per crate, 35c.@$1.00.

FLOUR—Winter patents, $5.60@6.10; Spring patents, $5.60@6.85.

WHEAT—No. 2, red, $1.30; No. 1, Northern Duluth, $1.28.

CORN—No. 2, 70½c.

OATS—Natural white, 52½@55c.; Clipped white, 53½@56½c.

BEEVES—City Dressed, 8@10½c.

SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., $4.50@6.50.

CALVES—City Dressed, 11@16½c.

LAMBS—Per 100 lbs., $8.40@9.00.

HOGS—Live, per 100 lbs., $9.65@9.80; Country Dressed, per lb., 11@13c.

Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

THE KING OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD.

International Bible Lesson for Mar. 6, '10.—(Matt. 8:2-17).

The work of Christ at the beginning of His ministry is summarized in Matt. 4:23 under the three heads of teaching, preaching and healing. One branch of the work we have now seen in the lessons on the Sermon on the Mount, viz., teaching and preaching, and Matthew now goes on to set forth the other great branch of His work in two chapters of miracles, a group of marvelous works—the signs of the kingdom.

Signs of the Kingdom.

The gradation is natural. Christ came into a world that needed something more than counsel, rules of life, good advice and direction. He found a world "where the whole head was sick and the whole heart faint." Men need not only the teacher's voice, but the Healer's touch, and it was because of this that He who spoke as never man spoke, proved Himself the King of the Physical world by His miracles of healing. The healing is as essential as the teaching. For Christ is not a mere ambassador from the court of heaven. He was the King of Heaven, and as such he must have divine credentials and prove that "in Him was life, and the life was the light of men." So the miracles were the signs of the Kingdom of Heaven,—not prodigies, spectacular wonders to startle and dazzle the beholders. They were never performed for vulgar show, but whenever the opportunity and occasion demanded were put forth naturally, easily, without strain or sensation, in a kingly fashion by the King Himself, testifying that he was by divine right King in the physical world. He never seeks out occasions to formally show his power. He steadfastly refuses to work miracles to awe a gaping crowd. He never poses, saying, "Watch me do a startling, mysterious thing." He is always the natural King from Heaven with a heart of love and a hand of power. That heart never was emptied of its love, that hand never failed in its touch of power.

Chronic Diseases.

In this lesson we have the account of the healing of two men, and a woman. Of the men one was a leper, the other a paralytic. The leper was healed with a touch ;the palsied man was healed at a distance. One man begged for healing, the other man's master appeared in his behalf. One patient was defiled, the other was helpless. Both were healed instantly, both were healed on account of perfect faith. Leprosy and palsy were symbolic diseases; they represented sin wholly possessing its victim, the one, the case of those entirely defiled by sin, the other, the condition of those who are paralyzed in that part of their being which constitutes inward life, unable apparently to do anything for themselves in the way of salvation. They represent the extreme of the unconverted world, whether Jew or Gentile.

Acute Diseases.

Coming into Peter's house at the close of the day Christ found His disciple's mother-in-law prostrate with a fever, and immediately relieved the situation, by healing her on the spot. This third case of healing in one day was within the circle of the disciples. And it suggests the spiritual diseases to which those are liable who are the intimate friends of the King. Healed of chronic diseases of the past we yet are liable to contagion, exposed to attacks of acute diseases, which though temporary are dangerous, and which need the touch of the Great Physician. Epidemics sometimes sweep through churches and disciples are attacked by all kinds of fevers, when the faces get flushed, and the blood hot, the voice strident, and the eye glaring, and the tongue rattling on in delirious speech. Peter himself took a sudden fever several times in his career from which he was only recovered by the Master's prescription.

Representative Cases.

These three miracles in this lesson are selected to show that the King is lord of the body. They are representative cases, they are given in detail to lead us up to the statement which follows in the 16th verse: "When the even was come, they brought unto Him many that were possessed with devils, and he cast out the spirits with His word; and healed all that were sick: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Isaiah the prophet, Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses."

And thus Christ demonstrated that He is King of the physical world. No possible harm can come to those bodies of ours that is beyond his ability. In Christ's day there were no hospitals in Palestine, the only hospital there was a travelling hospital, the Lord Jesus Christ Himself. And no one ever came to Him to be pronounced incurable, and no one was turned away convalescent, His works of healing were instantaneous, complete, permanent. And why not? If a man makes a machine, he ought to be able to repair it. If Christ is what He claims to be King of the Kingdom of God, it ought to be the easiest thing in the world for him to banish every evil thing from that realm, of thought or word or deed. For, of that kingdom which He set Himself to prepare, it was long ago announced, "And the inhabitants shall not say I am sick.'

BENEATH GROUND.

In a British Columbia Gold Mine.

When the manager of a gold mine at Rossland offered to take us down we accepted readily, and it was only when we were invited to "step in" that we thought of the light summer suits which most of us were wearing. We had left the boat at Robson and come on to Rossland to learn something of that vast mineral wealth upon which, with lumber and fisheries and fruit growing, the commercial and industrial future of British Columbia is to be built. At the Centre Star the slant of the shaft is one of about 60 degrees and the body of the skip slopes back to the rails upon which it falls into the depths. Which means that when the eight of us are packed tightly in the innocents who have entered first find themselves tilted on their heels, their backs upon the cold, wet, rusty iron, and held fast by the overlying strata of human avoirdupois which fills the skip.

It was at the third floor window that the man stood who heard the Optimist, hurrying by on his long fall from the roof of the twenty story skyscraper, murmur to himself that it was "All right so far." It is at about that stage of his downward journey, probably, that the man who descends a mine for the first time begans to take the cheerful view. His earlier mind is complex, elusive and difficult of analysis, but at any rate it is not cheerful. Sudden blackest darkness; the feeling of falling out of one's hair; the whirling cable that may snap; the engine man who may lose control; an upward glancing of the soul to all Defending Powers; and then oblivion—an oblivion cloven as it were, in past the openings, one below the other, of the dimly lit galleries at deeper and deeper levels. The skip slackens speed, hovers hesitatingly for a moment and then comes to a stand and we step out.

"You'll want candles," says the manager, and on the threshold of this new world we light them propitiatorily, as upon an altar. It is a world of gray. The walls before us and the roof above, upheld by huge timbering, are gray, relieved only at a nearer view by the shimmer of the imprisoned metals. The galleries that extend to right and left, the cars which pass us laden and the men who bend behind them are gray as the ore which they dump between the rails into a chamber below. The electric lamps which line the roofs of the galleries burn gray, as it seems, and the very air is gray. On the mountain above the sun is shining, and thank God for the green world that one can look upon thence.

"Ollabo'd!" cries our guide. Obediently we clamber into the little square trucks which have been brought up in a row to carry us through the mine. Each man has his truck, rides alone upon his own plank and lights himself with his own particular candle.

In a moment we are in the gallery. As we meet the sharp current of air the hot wax gutters over onto our fingers and we slant the candles back to the horizontal.

At the end of a long gallery, where a second shaft descends, we climb out, penetrate a gloomy, narrow passage in which heaps of ore lie waiting to be trucked away, and crouching enter from below a little chamber, some 8 by 8 feet, blasted in the rock.

Here, where the air is still full of the odor of gelignite, is a driller at work with his machine. We squeeze ourselves flat and bend low against the sloping walls and watch.

The heavy iron arm shoots out and in, striking the face of the rock full square perhaps fifty times a minute, every blow falling with the weight of 1,000 pounds, twisting as it strikes as if to bore through what it cannot break away. The man behind the drill turns on us an impassive face. No one speaks or would be heard for the echoes of the thrust and thud and the vibration of the machine. We wonder that beneath such blows and amid such din the sleeping masters of gray underworld should not awake and bring the foundations down upon us.

At the bottom of the shaft we wait while the men of the night shift flash by us, skip after skip, to their work in the lower depths, and then we are drawn out of the void as we came. —London Daily News.

Bread in Sixty Minutes.

Reaping began on a field of wheat at Blockley, in Worcestershire, at 9 o'clock in the morning and was served as bread just 60 minutes after.

The 'coon hunters of Three Springs Huntington county this state, recently treed a 'coon, shot it, and then had a dog fight under the tree, and all the fun and excitement belonging to a genuine 'coon hunt, only to find later that it was somebody's tabby cat.

There are now in Germany 116 cities with special schools for backward children. The total number of these schools is 203, and the number of pupils is 13,100. Berlin has 31 of these accessory schools.

If you are prosperous you will be envied and if poor despised; get in the middle of the road and turn on steam. —Cuero Record.

"How fast does your automobile go?"

"I can't say," replied the motorist. "It all depends on how many sheriffs we meet on the route."

Many a girl surrenders at the pianoforte.

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If you contemplate spending the Winter months in Florida or California, call upon our local ticket agent for particulars.

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MUCH of the work that is done in this office is of kinds that can be done by hand only. Nine-tenths of all job printing done in any country office must be done by hand. It can't be done with a machine.

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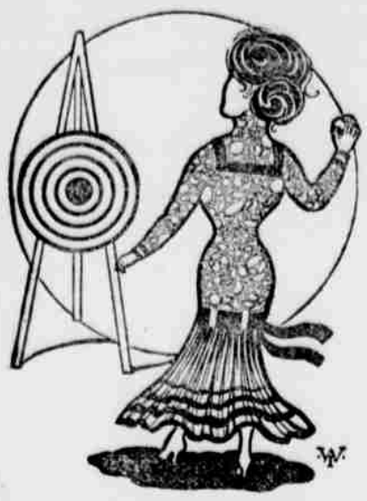
THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910

You Will Miss It



If you don't subscribe for this paper for the coming year. It will contain all the worth while news of the world, at home and abroad, with the accent on the *AT HOME.*

The Exorbitant Cost of Government.

Senator Aldrich greatly incensed some of his Republican colleagues, the other day, by declaring, in a speech upon the floor of the chamber of which he is the manager, that "if I were a business man and were given permission to manage the affairs of the government I would run them at $300,000,000 a year less than it is now costing to run them." Senator Hale was especially outraged by his statement of a fact. He took Aldrich off into a remote corner, according to the Washington correspondents, and gave him a curtain lecture. He told Aldrich, according to the same authority, that "he has made the most stupendous blunder of his public career and that his words will be hurled from the stump with telling effect during the campaign."

Since the inauguration of President McKinley, in the spring of 1897, the expenses of the government have increased at the rate of nearly $500,000,000 a year. The expenses of the Spanish war were considerable, of course, and afforded ample excuse for the increased cost of government during the administration of that lamented chief magistrate. But the Spanish war was over and all the extraordinary expenses attached to it discharged before calamity elevated Theodore Roosevelt to the office of President. Yet the expenses of government continued to increase by "leaps and bounds," and it is within the limit of accuracy to say that the last year of Roosevelt's administration cost $300,000,000 more than the last year of McKinley's incumbency.

Senator Hale told Senator Aldrich, the Washington correspondent already quoted assures us, that his "declaration made it seem that the Republican party had squandered billions of dollars during the period it has remained in power." And that is an exact fact. During the period since the elevation of Roosevelt a strife has been maintained to multiply offices, increase salaries, add to the cost of public services in other ways, until an aggregate of expenditures has been reached that was never dreamed of even during McKinley's administration. Roosevelt's personal expenses amounted to a quarter of a million dollars during the last year of his term, and the cost of secret service men guarding his person is not included in that figure. *Watchman.*

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Lippincott's For March.

It is quite evident that age cannot wither, nor custom stale, the infinite variety of *Lippincott's Magazine*. Each month it bobs up serenely with a first-class complete novel, seven or eight entrancing short-stories, and a wealth of miscellaneous matter, all timely and readable. There may be dull lines here and there, but they are lost sight of in the general excellence.

The March issue opens with a romance of the automobile, "The Substitute," by Eleanor M. Ingram. This is a remarkable piece of fiction—remarkably interesting, remarkably realistic. There are thrills all through it, and the description of the motor-race at the end is so vivid and enthralling that it affects one very much as would one's actual presence at the track. The characters are all splendidly depicted, and the love interest is wholly charming. *Lippincott's* has published many fine novelettes, but there is no question about "The Substitute" ranking among the very best.

Nor are the short-stories a whit behind the novel in point of excellence. They are "The Smile of a Lady," by Owen Oliver; "Transients in Nineveh," by Will Levington Comfort; "A Bargain in Rugs," by James Raymond Perry; "The Hills of Dawn," by Mabel Nelson Thurston; "Going Up," by Ella Middleton Tybout; "The Case of David Giddly," by Ellis O. Jones, and "The Hold-Up," by Roscoe Gilmore Stott. "Short-Shrift," a dramatic burlesque by John Kendrick Bangs, is in this well-known humorist's happiest vein.

The third of Joseph M. Rogers' series of six articles on "What is Wrong With Our Public Schools" deals with "The Teacher." As might have been expected, these papers are creating something of a sensation in pedagogical circles, and, to some extent, outside. "The Teacher" is one of the most important, as well as one of the most interesting, of the series.

In "Ways of the Hour" the following subjects are discussed: "Grand Opera in English," by Minna Thomas Antrim; "Rich and Poor Dependents, by Bolton Hall; "An Old Friend," by Thomas L. Masson; "Chew Your Universe," by Homer Croy; "Are all the Great Authors Dead?" by Littell McClung. Thomas L. Masson also contributes a short and intensely funny sketch entitled "Argument."

Poems by Florence Earle Coates, William R. Benet, Ethel Talbot, and Rose Chambers Goode; spicy epigrams by Minna Thomas Antrim, and "Walnuts and Wine"—sixteen pages of signed jokes, jingles and anecdotes—complete the number. It's a big quarter's worth.

Diet for the Stout.

Stout people should limit the amount of potatoes and sugar they eat, as these articles of food favor the deposit of fat underneath the skin. Dry toast, lean meat, stewed fruit, and fish are suitable foods in treating obesity, and rich, fat, sweet, and greasy dishes ought to be avoided.

Heroic Treatment.

Little Willie wore his stocking
Inside out, a habit shocking.
To correct his naughty whim,
Mother turned the hose on him.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1910

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain lot of land situate on the Easterly side of Vine Street, in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning on the Easterly side of Vine Street at the intersection of Jackson Street; thence along Vine Street North twenty-five degrees twenty-one minutes West seventy-four feet to a corner; thence North sixty four degrees forty-six minutes east and parallel with Jackson street sixty and five-tenths feet to a corner; thence south twenty-five degrees twenty-one minutes east seventy-four feet to Jackson street; thence along said street south sixty four degrees forty-six minutes west sixty and five-tenths feet to Vine street the place of beginning. Whereon is erected

A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and outbuildings.

It being the same premises conveyed to Dora Keylor by Charles C. Evans and wife by deed dated January 2, 1907, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in Columbia County in Deed Book 80 at page 74.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of W. W. Birt vs. Dora Keylor Finucan (use Dora Keylor), and to be sold as the property of Dora Keylor Finucan (use Dora Keylor.)

WILLIAM P. ZEHNER,
Sheriff

James L. Evans, Attorney, 3-3 4t.

Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance

"I suffered for many years from what some people call epilepsy. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine cured me, and you can imagine how thankful I am."
M. I. COFFMAN,
Coldwater, Mich.

"My daughter was cured with Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, after having been afflicted with fits for five years."
PETER McAULEY,
Springfield, Mass.

"For a year my little boy had spasms every time he got a little cold. Since taking Dr. Miles' Nervine he has never had one of these spasms."
MRS. MYRTLE DAGUE,
Rochester, Ind.

"My daughter couldn't talk or walk from St. Vitus' dance. Seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine entirely cured her."
MRS. NANNIE LAND,
Ethel, Ind.

"Until my son was 30 years old he had fits right along. We gave him seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. He has not had a fit since he began on the fifth bottle."
MRS. R. DUNTLEY,
Wautoma, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists. Give it a thorough trial. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

TRACT No. 1. Situate on the northerly side of Woodin street, beginning at a point on the northerly side of said street one hundred and nineteen and one-fourth feet from Oak street at the corner of a sixteen foot alley, thence northerly along said alley sixty-six feet to lot now of Phoebe Croop, thence easterly along said lot parallel with Woodin street one hundred and three and one-fourth feet to Maple street, thence southerly along said street a distance of sixty-six feet to corner of Maple and Woodin streets, thence westerly along Woodin street a distance of one hundred and three and one-fourth feet to the place of beginning. Containing sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and one half square feet of land. Whereon is erected

A TWO STORY FRAME DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

and outbuildings.

TRACT No. 2. Beginning at a corner of lot owned by Phoebe Croop on the westerly side of Maple street one hundred and thirty-two feet from Woodin street, thence westerly along lot of said Phoebe Croop a distance of one hundred and three and one-fourth feet to an alley, thence northerly along said alley a distance of sixty-six feet to land of Jackson Estate, thence easterly along said land a distance of one hundred and three and one-fourth feet to Maple street, thence southerly along said street a distance of sixty-six feet to the place of beginning. Containing sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and one-half square feet of land. Whereon is erected

A TWO STORY FRAME DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

and outbuildings.

Being the same premises conveyed to Ray H. Davenport by B. D. Freas and Elizabeth Freas his wife, James L. Evans and Fanny A. Evans his wife, S. W. Dickson and Lillie Dickson his wife, and B. H. Dodson and said Dodson his wife, by deed dated August 10, 1905 and intended to be recorded forthwith.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Harry T. Stoddart Receiver for the Eastern Union Building and Loan Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., vs. Ray H. Davenport, owner, and Lee Harrison, terre-tenant, and all other terre-tenants, and to be sold as the property of Ray H. Davenport, owner, and Lee Harrison, terre-tenant, and all other terre-tenants.

WM. P. ZEHNER,
Sheriff.

James L. Evans, Attorney, 2-24-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

In re-estate of Wm. McKelvy Musgrave, late of the Borough of Orangeville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Penn'a, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration in the above estate have been granted unto the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will present the same without delay.

A. W. MUSGRAVE,
Administrator of
Wm. McK, Musgrave, dec'd.
No. 101 N. Main Ave.
Scranton, Pa.

Clinton Herring, Atty.
2-24 6t

THE SOOTHING SPRAY of Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, used in an atomizer, is an unspeakable relief to sufferers from Catarrh. Some of them describe it as a Godsend, and no wonder. The thick, foul discharge is dislodged and the patient breathes freely, perhaps for the first time in weeks. Liquid Cream Balm contains all the healing, purifying elements of the solid form, and it never fails to satisfy. Sold by all druggists for 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and State aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 19th, '10,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the townships of Cleveland and Franklin, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the public road leading from Catawissa to Roaringcreek thence thirty-six degrees west twenty-six and six tenths rods; thence north seventy-seven and one-half degrees west (twenty-six and six and six tenths rods) sixteen rods; thence north twenty degrees west eighteen and nine-tenths rods; thence north eighty-six degrees west one hundred and thirty-five and nine tenths rods; thence south eighty degrees west one hundred and ninety-seven and seven tenths rods to a post; thence south eighty-two degrees east one hundred and two rods, thence north forty two degrees east one hundred and sixty-one rods; thence north thirty-four degrees west twenty five and six tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing

199 Acres and 96 Perches,

whereon are erected

Two Frame Dwelling Houses,
Two Bank Barns,

and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William Rarig vs Mary E. Wolf, deceased, and H. C. Wolf, administrator, and to be sold as the property of Mary E. Wolf, deceased.

WM. P. ZEHNER,
Sheriff.

A. L. Fritz and C. E. Kreisher, Attys. 2-24 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate on the northerly side of Fairview Avenue in Michel's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, in the Borough of West Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 205, on south by Fairview Avenue, on the west by lot No. 207, and on the north by Brittain street. Being forty-five feet in width on Fairview Avenue and extending in depth of the same width a distance of one hundred and sixty feet to Brittain street Containing seventy-two hundred square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 206 of Mitchel's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pennsylvania, and being the same premises conveyed to Barbara Reigel by D. A. Michael and Emma Michael his wife by deed, dated August 27, 1903, recorded in the office of the recording of deeds, etc., in and for Columbia County in Deed Book No. 78 page 362. On which is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Harry T. Stoddart, Receiver for the Eastern Union Building and Loan Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., vs. Henry A. Reigel and Barbara Reigel, owners, with notice to all terre-tenants, and to be sold as the property of Henry A. Reigel and Barbara Reigel, owners, with notice to all terre-tenants.

WILLIAM P. ZEHNER,
Sheriff.

James L. Evans, Attorney. 2-24-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harman A. Kreamer, deceased,

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Wilson G. Kreamer, Administrator, will sit at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, March 25th, 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund,

A. N. YOST,
Auditor.

3 3-4t.

FREE SERVICES AND MEDICINE

A reliable physician of thirty years' experience offers his services and medicine free. **Would you like to be cured to stay cured?** If so, write him your symptoms and he will send you a course of medicine that will do you good and the prescription, so at any time should you want more of the treatment you can get it from the druggist and the medicine will not cost you over twenty or twenty-five cents a month. This is an offer every afflicted person should avail themselves of. You certainly have nothing to lose and will benefit greatly from this unparalleled offer. Address, J. W. Sierrow, M. D., Sanitarium, North Bennington, Vt.

Please put 69 Main St., on your letter.

1-6-4w

Disease and Health **REVIVO** RESTORES VITALITY

"Made a Well Man of Me."

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

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